The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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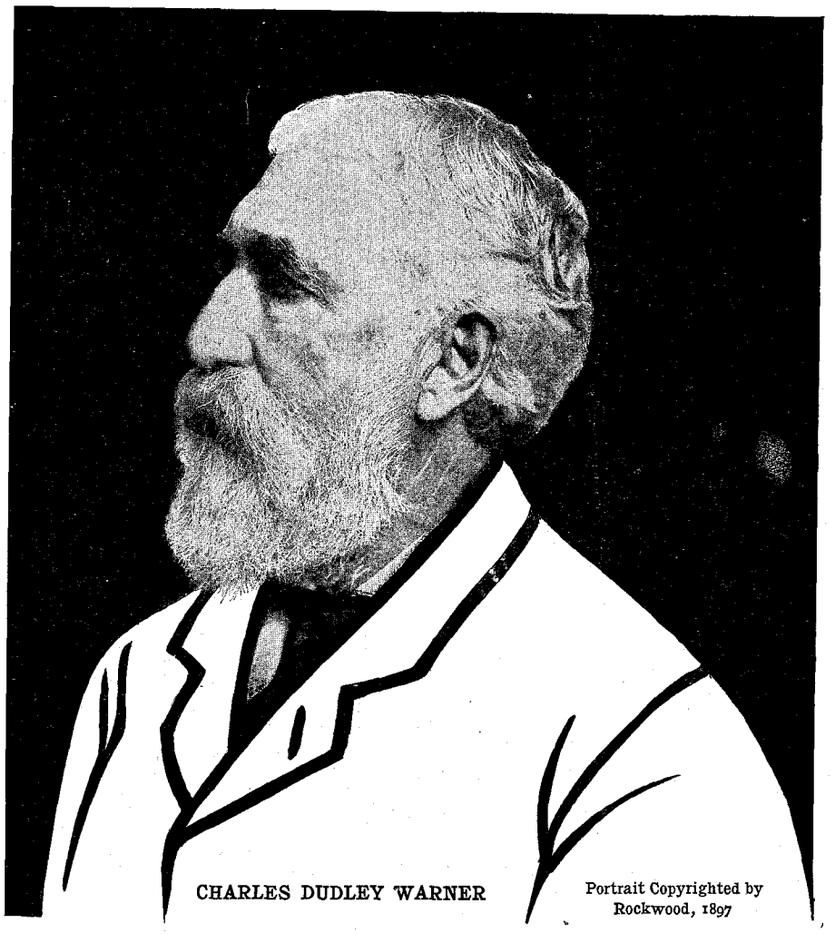

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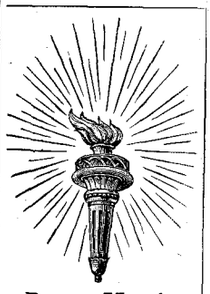

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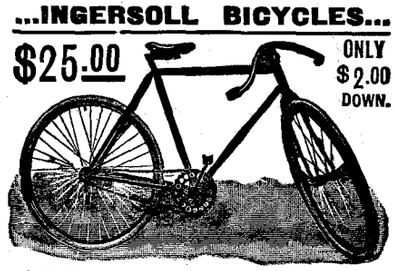

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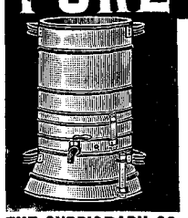

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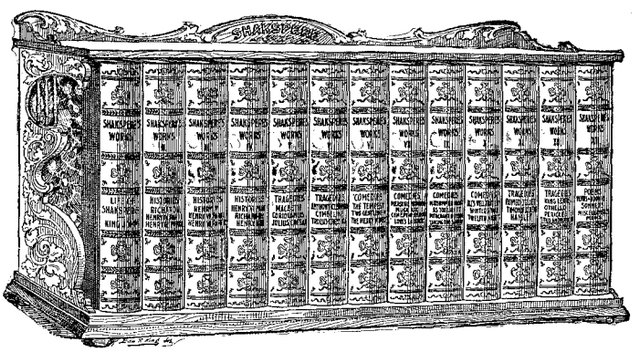

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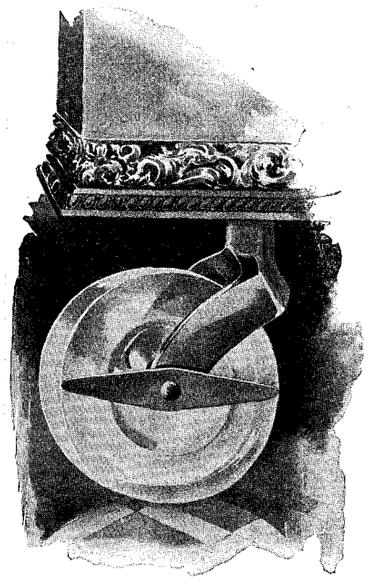

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CHINESE VIEW OF OUR ASIATIC RELATIONS.

WU TING-FANG, Chinese Minister to the United States, made an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia last week which attracted attention by reason of his presentation of the Chinese side of the Far Eastern question. He suggested that much that is inherently good in Chinese life and achievement has been ignored; that China is a survival of the fittest, while Egypt, Persia, Greece, and Rome have successively perished. He declared it to be a mistake to suppose that China had been stationary, and he continued:

"The meeting of the Chinese and Western civilizations is a meeting of two social forces. We must look for the result not in the complete neutralization of one force by the other, but in the union of the two forces. It is the recovery from the shock of the collision that requires time. After the union of the forces is effected, movement in the resultant direction may be expected to be rapid."

Touching the troubles over missionaries, the Chinese minister said:

"In all the treaties which China has concluded with Western powers, there is an article generally known as the 'Toleration clause.' This article provides in effect that Christianity inculcates the practise of virtue, and that those professing or teaching it should not be harassed or persecuted. This apparently innocent provision has not, however, helped to further the cause of Christianity in China. It must be borne in mind that this official recognition of Christianity was first obtained from her after a disastrous war. The clause was no doubt inserted with the best of intentions. But it had the apparent effect of exciting in the native mind the undeserved suspicion that a deep-laid political object was intended under the cover of religion. It was hardly necessary, as the subjects of every treaty power are all protected under the general provisions which apply equally to missionaries. Unfortunately, most of the troubles occurring in China have arisen from riots against missionaries. Hence it has been said by some foreigners in China that, without missionaries, China would have no foreign complications. I am not in a position to affirm or deny this."

Supposing that a number of Confucian proselyters in large American cities met with troubles of their own raising, he asked:

"What would be the consequence if, instead of taking hostile demonstrations of this character philosophically, they should lose their temper, call in the aid of the police, and report the case to the Government at Washington for official interference? I verily believe that such action would render the missionaries so obnoxious to the American people as to put an end to their usefulness, and that the American Government would cause a law to be enacted against them as public nuisances. Can it be wondered at, then, that now and then we hear of riots occurring against missionaries in China, notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken by the local authorities to protect them? It must not be understood that I wish to justify or extenuate the lawless acts committed by ignorant mobs, nor do I deprecate the noble and unselfish efforts of Christian missionaries in general who spend the best part of their lives in China. What I desire to point out is that the preaching of the Gospel of Christ in the interior of China (except with great tact and discretion) will, in the nature of things, now and then run counter to popular prejudice and lead to some disturbance."

China, Mr. Ting-Fang asserted, has treated all foreign nations alike; the "open door" is in the line of her policy; she wants peace and desires to be let alone. He proceeded:

"Some people call themselves highly civilized, and stigmatize others as uncivilized. What is civilization? Does it mean solely the possession of superior force and ample supply of offensive and defensive weapons? I take it to mean something more. I understand that a civilized nation should respect the rights of another nation, just the same as in society a man is bound to respect the rights of his neighbor. Civilization, as I understand it, does not teach people to ignore the rights of others, nor does it approve the seizure of another's property against his will. It would be a sorry spectacle if such a glaring breach of the fundamental rights of man could be committed with impunity at the end of this nineteenth century. . . . It would be better to live among the people who practise the tenets of Confucius and Mencius than among a people who profess to believe in the highest standard of morality but do not practise what they believe. The aphorism of Tennyson should be changed so as to read: 'Better fifty years in Cathay than a cycle in Europe.'"

Russia, the speaker likened to "the leviathan," which, "having no vitals, can not be mortally wounded, however severe the blow may be; with limitless numbers entrenched in her remote and unassailable strongholds she can neither be ousted from her possessions nor prevented from advancing":

"It is madness to abate one particle of the issue and declare that something ought to be conceded for the cause of peace, to pretend, as do some Englishmen already weary of the strain, that Russia if given Northern China, or Constantinople, or a port on the Persian Gulf, will be content. She is not striving for portions, but for the whole of Asia; when she has gained this she knows, and we must eventually agree, that nothing human can resist her. Fortunately for the cause of freedom, America has just discovered that she is necessarily involved in the affairs of Eastern Asia; that she has a stake in common there with others whom she can already undersell in distant as well as in domestic markets; that her business compels her to join in the work of re-

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ducing barbarians to order and educating them; finally, and perhaps most fortunately of all for the present crisis, that there is no real antagonism between the mother country and her once rebellious colony, but that friendly cooperation has only to be proffered to be eagerly accepted. When we realize that the menace of Russian aggression affects not only the political supremacy of Great Britain in Asia, but the free exercise of those high aspirations which are vital to the existence of every regenerate people, we will cease to imagine vain fears of imperialism and assemble the utmost strength of the enlightened West against that portentous imperialism embodied in the spirit of a devouring and devastating East. Finally, when we appreciate the fact that to secure China is the *sine qua non* of Russian designs for the establishment of a universal empire, that, without her wealth and willing hands, the Muscovite can never become master of a double continent, and so of the world, we will listen before it is too late to the Macedonian cry of that misgoverned nation to go over and help them."

Chloroform and Burglary.—"It is seldom that the reverse side of a great question is turned to view as nicely as the Chinese minister exhibited the missionary question at Philadelphia Saturday. His statement of the case as it stands was made dispassionately and without the slightest show of prejudice; but the unmistakable truth of his argument must have left his hearers dumb. In trade, in law, and even in politics each side usually concedes something to the other and shows more or less respect for opposite opinions, but in religion, each is intolerant; there is no compromise, no middle ground. Christian nations have forced themselves into China with sword and musket. They have compelled the Chinese to enter into treaties regardless of their prejudices. Not satisfied with the usual terms of treaties, which guarantee the safety of foreign subjects, the Chinese were compelled by a bloody war to add a 'toleration clause,' admitting Christian missionaries to proselyte among them. . . . . .

"The missionaries began by assailing the doctrines of Confucius, which represented a development of three thousand years, asking the Chinese to discard them and accept at once a revealed religion of more recent date. A conservative people, like the Chinese, do not accept anything on the impulse of the moment. They wanted to see what Christianity has done for the Christians, and a lamentable exhibit has been before them from the day the Christian powers first broke into China until the present hour. To-day, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Germany are armed intruders upon their soil. While their missionaries are preaching the Gospel to the masses, conducting schools, and risking their lives in the service of the Prince of Peace, the governments which sent them forth are seizing Chinese territory. They are not only ordering China to 'stand and deliver,' but they are quarreling among themselves over the division of the spoil, before it is delivered into their hands.

"Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that furious mobs rage against the 'foreign devils,' and stone the missionaries to death. They have good reason for suspecting that the missionaries are sent to chloroform them with false doctrines, while their masters commit a stupendous burglary. This explains the reluctance of China to accept anything at the hands of Christian powers. They can not believe that nations which insist in practising vivisection upon them as a nation can be sincere in professing the doctrines of Christianity, and the beautiful simplicity with which their minister to the United States states the case must bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest citizen of the Christian powers."—*The Tribune* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Detroit.*

Ideal and Actual Development.—"The true policy of the Western powers is to maintain in China the 'open door' for the commerce of all nations, and to strengthen the central government at Peking until by new rapid communications throughout the empire and the reorganization and equipment of a new Chinese army, the central Government can stand alone against internal rebellion and against the world. Meantime, the civilization of China would be growing plastic under the constant impact of Western science and commerce, while the forward movement of great people, unexhausted by wars and temporarily checked by mere geographical isolation, would begin again. Such would be the idea development of China; but ideals are so often unrealized that the actual development may prove to be of a very different character. The Chinese are so virile a race, so persistent, so hard-working, and so clever, that the fear of encouraging their ultimate supremacy may lead the Western nations into the selfish course of destroying Chinese unity and trying to make the people a mere reservoir for the world's cheap labor and a market for the world's goods."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield.*

"Minister Wu does not quite understand a civilization whose advance agents are the 'reeking tube and iron shard' of Kipling's 'Recessional.' But he will learn. We are doing a little 'civilizing' ourselves in the far East with those agencies, notwithstanding the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence."—*The Plain Dealer* (*Dem.*), *Cleveland.*

ARMY CANTEEN AND THE LAW.

SECTION 17 of the army reorganization bill passed by the last Congress reads:

"That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post-exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the Secretary of War is thereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

Under an interpretation of the law by Attorney-General Griggs, the War Department has issued an order providing that—

"no person shall be required, permitted, or allowed to sell liquors of any kind, character, or description in any encampment or fort or any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and commanding officers are especially enjoined to see that this prohibition is strictly enforced, and that the sales of liquors in the canteen are confined to the sales of beer and light wines by civilians employed in the canteen for the purpose by the proper government authorities."

Thus the "anti-canteen law," which aimed to abolish the sale of all kinds of liquors in connection with the army, is construed to permit the continued sale of beer and light wines as heretofore, except that civilians instead of soldiers are to be employed.

The logic by which the Attorney-General maintains such an interpretation of the law is severely criticized by many papers, regardless of their usual attitude toward liquor legislation. Briefly, Attorney-General Griggs takes the position that if the act was intended to be entirely prohibitory, a less circuitous route would have reached the point, declaration being confined, for example, to a provision stating that no intoxicating drinks should be dealt in or sold in any post exchange or canteen or on any premises used for military purposes. He takes up three clauses of section 17 separately, and finds as to the first that it merely forbids the detail of any officer or private soldier to sell intoxicants, and that this designation of one class of individuals as forbidden to do a certain thing implies that all other classes not mentioned are not forbidden to do it. The second clause, beginning "nor shall any other person," refers to an entirely different matter from the canteen, according to the Attorney-General, namely: the discretion exercised by commanders in allowing persons to come upon the premises to sell drinks. It forbids any such license or permission to be granted hereafter by any military officer, but in no way affects the canteens covered by the first clause. The third clause, directing the Secretary of War to issue an order to carry the provisions of the act into effect, the Attorney-General construes as strengthening his separation of the clauses and his interpretation thereof, for, he says, an absolutely prohibitory act would execute itself and require no general order from the Secretary of War; the required order from the War Department is to apply to the future sales in post exchanges or canteens. The Attorney-General's opinion concludes:

"The act having forbidden the employment of soldiers as bartenders or salesmen of intoxicating drinks, it would be lawful and appropriate for the managers of the post exchanges to employ civilians for that purpose. Of course, employment is a matter of contract, and not of requirement or permission. The regulation

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of the post exchanges and canteens being within the power of the Secretary of War, the act means that he shall by order modify the regulations upon that subject so as to make them consistent with the provisions of this act. To that end, it will be requisite that he shall determine the question of the persons who may be employed in the post exchanges, and such other conditions and requirements in connection therewith as his good judgment may dictate.

"The result of these reflections is, then, that this section does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through the canteen section of the post exchanges, as heretofore organized and carried on, except that, of course, no officer or soldier can be put on duty in the canteen section to do the selling, either directly or indirectly. This latter the law clearly prohibits."

Senator Hausbrough, of South Dakota, who offered the anti-canteen amendment, points out that the Attorney-General, in dividing the sections into clauses, puts a period after the word "canteen," where, as the law stands, a comma is used. He says further:

"I do not understand that the Secretary of War, in calling for the opinion, had any doubt as to the intent of Congress in enacting this statute. He merely asked for a construction upon which to base the order which he is required to issue. *So far as I am advised, there is no doubt in the mind of any Senator or Member as to the purpose of the law.* It is well understood that the object was not to wipe out the canteen as such, but *to prohibit the selling of liquor as a feature of that institution.* And in prohibiting the sale of liquor in the canteen it follows as a matter of course that it was intended to prohibit it elsewhere on all premises used for military purposes. . . . The public history of the times applied to this case would not warrant the introduction of a bill or the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor by one individual in one room and permitting its sale by another individual in an adjoining room. . . . . .

"Now the question is, Would the employment of a civilian to dispense liquor in the army canteen constitute a violation of that portion of the act which prohibits the selling on military premises? With all due respect for the opinion of the Attorney-General, who says it would not, it seems to me that the section, construed as a whole as it must be, is very clear in directing the Secretary of War to issue an order prohibiting the sale of liquor 'on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.' The army canteen, where it exists at all, is invariably located on such military premises. The statute provides in express terms, 'nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.'

"The provision which prohibits sales by 'any other person' on 'any premises used for military purposes' must stand or fall, it appears to me, with the one which forbids the sale in canteens by officers or soldiers, and the employment of a civilian to sell liquor in the canteen would, I know, be a violation of the spirit and purpose of the whole section."

Noah Davis, ex-judge of the New York City supreme court, says:

"The clear and manifest intent of the act is that the sales of 'intoxicating drinks' shall not be made 'in any encampment or fort, or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.' The purpose is obvious. It is to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors within any of the encampments, forts, or premises used for military purposes by the United States, either by express detailment or by express or negligent allowance.

"I have read the opinion of the Attorney-General in construction of the act in question, and can not assent to its correctness. It goes upon the theory that the forbidding by statute of one offense is the authorizing of all other such or similiar offenses. He seems to think that the forbidding by act of Congress of one class of offenses in one class of places, is an implied authorization of such offenses by such or other persons in all other places.

"I am not familiar with any such rule of construction in aid of crime, but if there be such a rule it surely is not applicable where the act that forbids a class of persons from being appointed to do an act proceeds to enact that no other person *shall 'be required or allowed'* to do the act in the same place or on any other premises used for military purposes in the United States.

"In my judgment, therefore, the opinion of the Attorney-General should not be accepted as the end of the law."

An Extraordinary Decision.—"To the ordinary, unexpanded mind these two provisions would seem absolutely to forbid the sale of liquor on military premises by either a person in the military service or any other person; but 'Glory-crowned Heights' Griggs, with his intelligence full of expansion, has decided that 'it would be lawful and appropriate for the managers of the post exchanges to employ civilians for that purpose.' We have read more than once the alleged reasoning by which the law officer of the Government reaches this extraordinary conclusion, but we can make neither head nor tail out of an argument that, when a law says that liquor shall not be sold on certain premises by anybody, it means that it may be sold by somebody. However, what Griggs says 'goes,' and the whole controversy will have to be reopened next winter, with a view to seeing whether a law can be passed which means, in the Attorney-General's opinion, what it says."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

Unorganized Sentiment vs. Political Combinations.—"There has seldom been anything upon which the moral forces of the country were so thoroughly united as they were upon the question of the beer-selling army canteen. 'The canteen must go' was the sentiment, not of a faction nor of a section, but of the Christian citizenship of the nation. The petitions to President McKinley, praying him to exercise his authority as the commander-in-chief and abolish the outrage, have numbered thousands. It was stated upon the floor of Congress during the discussion of the anti-canteen law that more petitions had been sent to Congress for the passage of the Ellis bill, which included the abolition of canteens among its provisions, than were ever before received by that body for the passage of any bill.

"So strong was this sentiment and so manifest the people's will that the anti-canteen law was passed by the Senate with scarcely a dissenting voice; and twice—once as an amendment to the Hull army bill, and once as embodied in the final army bill—was adopted by the House practically unanimously.

"No one ever had any doubt as to what the law meant. It was accepted everywhere as meaning just what its plain language ex-

JOHN H. FARLEY (DEM.), OF CLEVELAND.

J. H. ASHBRIDGE (REP.), OF PHILADELPHIA.

TWO NEW MAYORS.

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pressed, the abolition of the sale of intoxicating drinks in the army canteen; and no one ever attempted to escape its plain meaning, save a few politicians, military and otherwise, who make their headquarters about the War Department. But the people's will was at the mercy of those politicians, since its only representation in Washington is an unorganized sentiment, which again, as many times before, has proven itself able to secure the enactment of a law, but powerless to command its execution.

"The Attorney-General's opinion is strongly characterized by Judge Noah Davis as 'one of the most remarkable perversions of law in legal history.' We do not see how any one who closely compares the law with the opinion can escape the same harsh conclusion. . . . . .

"The lesson is the same old lesson that good people are so long in learning: that private and personal character are not determining factors in political combinations. Political results are accomplished by political combinations, and victories over the drink traffic must be won, if at all, through combinations politically hostile to that traffic, not through the personal feelings of good men who are yet *politically* allied to that traffic. . . . We, more wisely than we knew, wrote a month ago what we now repeat with fuller appreciation of its meaning: 'The chief lesson of the anti-canteen victory, after all, is that moral interests must cease to be side issues and "led-horses" in politics.'"—*The New Voice* (*Proh.*), *New York.*

"Secretary Alger having, for reasons best known to himself, decided that the law designed to prevent the furnishing of intoxicating liquor to the soldier through the agency of the army canteen ought to be nullified, he had imagined that he had found a way to nullify it through a technicality. The Attorney-General, who seems to make a specialty of furnishing opinions that the laws of Congress are inoperative when it suits the purpose of some interests to have them so declared, officially informed the Secretary of War that his scheme of 'whipping the devil around the stump' is a good one and legally sound. . . . Secretary Alger was evidently anxious to find a hole in the law into which to stick a beer faucet, and Attorney-General Griggs was ready to assure him there was one. If they had not been so desirous of finding a hole there would have been none poked into it."—*The Plain Dealer* (*Dem.*), *Cleveland.*

"According to an opinion just rendered by the Attorney-General of the United States, the canteen is not abolished under the law referred to, and it is an incalculable blessing to the cause of true temperance in the army that the efforts of the cold-water fanatics fell short."—*The Ohio State Record* (*Liquor Paper*), *Columbus, Ohio.*

CONSTITUTION AND THE "OPEN DOOR."—I.

A QUESTION that is rising into increasing prominence in the complex Philippine problem is that of the tariff. The importance of this feature of the situation may be seen from the fact that the total value of the imports of the islands in 1897 amounted to $9,000,000 in gold, and the exports to $21,000,000. The share of this trade that this country shall control may depend on the character of our tariff schedule. The question, therefore, that is now agitating the minds of American manufacturers is: Do the tariff laws in force on this side of the Pacific inevitably extend to cover the ports of our Asiatic archipelago; or can Congress make a special tariff, or even grant free trade to them, if it so desires? The Treaty of Peace with Spain provides merely that—

"the United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications . . . admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States."

Many, taking it for granted that England wants free trade, or the "open door," in the islands, suspect that the Administration is contemplating such a policy, altho no such official declaration has been made. Aside from the advisability or inadvisability of the "open-door" policy, it has been fiercely attacked by Andrew Carnegie and others as unconstitutional. The clause of the Constitution upon which they base their contention is the following provision of subdivision 1 of section 8 of Article I.:

"All duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

The friends of the "open-door" policy reply with the following provision of section 3 of Article IV.:

"Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The former clause, say the opponents of the policy further, does not apply to the Philippines, because Congress has not yet extended the power of the Constitution to those islands. The Constitution, in other words, does not always accompany United States control, but must wait for the direction of Congress. The Philippines, then, may be under the control of our Government, yet outside the provisions of the Constitution.

Both friends and foes of this policy are influential and determined, and it will not be surprising if the constitutionality of a separate tariff for the Philippines is finally carried to the Supreme Court. Opportunely, two writers have searched out previous decisions of the court bearing on the case, and from these draw their conclusions. One finds that the policy is plainly constitutional; the other, that it is plainly unconstitutional. Mr. Benjamin S. Dean, writing in *The Green Bag*, Boston, finds the "open-door" policy unconstitutional. The opposite view, as presented by Mr. Charles A. Gardiner, in *The American Law Review*, will be considered in an article to follow this.

Mr. Dean quotes first from a supreme-court decision rendered soon after California was ceded to the United States. Cross, Hobson & Co. had attempted to land foreign goods in the port of San Francisco without the payment of duty, holding that as there was no port of entry, and the port being in the territory and not in the United States, there was no authority to collect the duties. The firm paid the duties under protest and brought suit to recover. The court said, in part:

"By the ratification of the treaty, California became a part of the United States. And as there is nothing differently stipulated in the treaty with respect to commerce, it became instantly bound and privileged by the laws which Congress had passed to raise a revenue from duties on imports and tonnage. . . . The right claimed to land foreign goods within the United States at any place out of a collection district, if allowed, would be a violation of that provision in the Constitution which enjoins that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. Indeed, it must be very clear that no such right exists, and that there was nothing in the condition of California to exempt importers of foreign goods into it from payment of the same duties which were chargeable in the other ports of the United States."

Mr. Dean says:

"This case is exactly in point; it is dealing with precisely the same situation which will exist when the Philippine Islands are brought under the jurisdiction of the United States by conquest, and the court distinctly asserts that the constitutional provision in respect to duties is as active in the conquered territory of California as in any other port of the United States. We come, then, to the consideration of the question whether the Constitution, under the provisions of section 3 of Article IV., has authorized Congress to override this positive rule of the Constitution in dealing with the territories which may from time to time come within its control, for, unless this has been done, the 'open-door' policy can not be inaugurated, unless we are willing to adopt the same policy in respect to all of our ports of entry."

Mr. Dean then takes up, in support of his contention, no less famous a decision than the one rendered in the Dred Scott case. Concerning section 3 of Article IV. of the Constitution the court said:

"The counsel for the plaintiff has laid much stress upon that

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article in the Constitution which confers on Congress the power 'To dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States'; but, in the opinion of the court, that provision has no bearing upon the present controversy, and the power there given, whatever it may be, is confined, and was intended to be confined, to the territory which at that time belonged to, or was claimed by, the United States, and was within their boundaries as settled by the treaty with Great Britain, and can have no influence upon a territory afterward acquired from a foreign government. It was a special provision for a known and particular territory, and to meet a present emergency, and nothing more."

The court enters into an exhaustive discussion of the history of the clause under consideration, and concludes that—

"there is certainly no power given by the Constitution to the federal Government to establish or maintain colonies bordering on the United States *or at a distance*, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure; nor to enlarge its territorial limits in any way, except by the admission of new States."

Mr. Dean thus reaches the question as to whether Congress must extend the Constitution to the new territory, or whether the Constitution expands unbidden to cover all places in the possession of the United States. He quotes again from the Dred Scott decision:

"But the power of Congress over the person or property of a citizen can never be a mere discretionary power under our Constitution and form of government. The powers of the government and the rights and privileges of the citizen are regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself. And when the territory becomes a part of the United States, the federal Government enters into possession in the character impressed upon it by those who created it. *It enters upon it with its powers over the citizen strictly defined and limited by the Constitution*, from which it derives its own existence, and by virtue of which alone it continues to exist and act as a government and sovereignty. *It has no powers of any kind beyond it;* and it can not, when it enters a territory of the United States, put off its character, and assume discretionary or despotic powers which the Constitution has denied to it. . . . . .

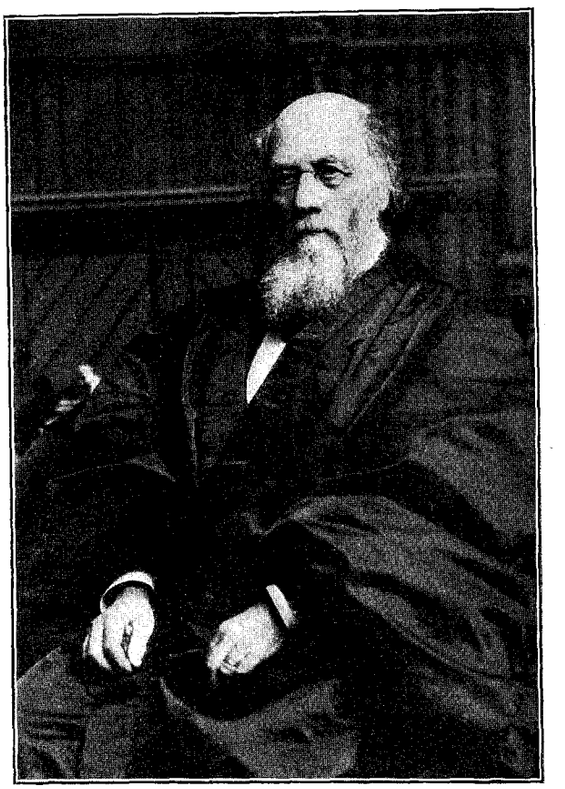
"The territory being a part of the United States, the government and the citizen both enter it under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out. . . . 'The powers over person and property of which we speak are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under territorial government, as well as that governed by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, *and places the citizens of a territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly* against any inroads which the general Government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental powers.'"

Mr. Dean draws his conclusion as follows:

"This being the law, that there is no power in Congress higher than the Constitution, it must be apparent that the 'open-door' policy, which undertakes to give European nations the same rights in the Philippines as ourselves, can not be made operative. The moment these islands are annexed to the United States they become a part of its territory, and are subject to the provisions of the Constitution, which requires that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' and that 'no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.' The Dingley tariff act, by operation of law, becomes operative at every port of entry in any of the possessions of the United States immediately upon the ratification of the treaty of session, and the Congress has no authority to change it, except as it may change the law in respect to all ports of entry. By the same act of ratification the inhabitants of the Philippines become naturalized citizens of the United States, and entitled to all of the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States; they may come into the State of New York, and, after a residence of one year, become entitled to vote at all elections. It equally nullifies the contract-labor law, in so far as these islanders are concerned; and the opportunities for profitable colonization of voters is thus materially extended."

THE LATE JUSTICE FIELD.

STEPHEN J. FIELD, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States (retired), died on April 9 at the age of eighty-two years. Justice Field retired from the bench in December, 1897, having served a longer term by one month and six days than any other justice—a total period of thirty-four years, six months, and eleven days. An account of



STEPHEN J. FIELD

his judicial career by Justice Field himself, together with representative newspaper comment upon it, appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 30, 1897. Current comment occasioned by his death covers largely the same grounds of praise and criticism. According to his own statement, he alone wrote 620 opinions of the Supreme Court and previously prepared 57 opinions in circuit court and 365 in the supreme court of the State of California, 1,042 in all. The Chicago *Times-Herald* (Rep.) refers to Justice Field's record-breaking service in the United States Supreme Court as emphasizing some of the more pronounced traits of the man: "The explanation is not one merely of longevity and an early appointment. Judge Field clung to his place after his health and strength had failed, for two reasons. The first was his hatred of President Cleveland, the second was his determination to beat the record after that hatred had been gratified. Tho a Democrat, he would not retire and let the Democratic President appoint his successor because of his personal animosity against him. Having held on till Cleveland was himself out of office, the old fighter might have found his routine duties unendurable, but there was something that appealed to his dogged perseverance in the idea of exceeding Marshall's term upon the bench and nerved him for a last struggle. . . . The judge prevailed over all the enemies of his youth and manhood alike, but it can not be said that he was ever popular in California. A common criticism of him in the State was that he was too warm a friend of the corporations. This was not necessarily true, but it had its effect. It is strange, therefore, that here in Chicago the judge should be known and remembered for his decision against a corporation.

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His was the opinion that fortified the city against the Illinois Central Railroad Company and saved the Lake front to the people." The Nashville *American* (Dem.) notes that "one of his most famous decisions, in which he gave the casting vote and wrote the opinion for the court, was in the 'test-oath' case annulling the validity of the iron-clad oath. He was a member of the Hayes-Tilden electoral commission, and altho appointed to the bench by a Republican, voted his convictions on the merits of the case for Tilden." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says: "His decisions were always on the side of personal liberty, and he adhered firmly to what he deemed right, regardless of 'policy' or pressure. His absolute disregard of prevailing public opinion and even of bodily harm in doing his duty was proved in many ways. The Chinese were, and in a large measure still are, deeply hated in California. Altho California was Justice Field's home, he always opposed making any distinction between the rights and freedom of the Chinese and other people."

PUERTO RICO AS A TERRITORY.

DR. HENRY K. CARROLL, for many years on the editorial staff of *The Independent*, has been making a tour of Puerto Rico for six months as the President's special commissioner. Just before his return to this country, he was interviewed by a representative of the San Juan *News* as to his opinions on the island's present and probable future condition. Among other interesting points it was brought out that Dr. Carroll would recommend for Puerto Rico a territorial form of government. He made the following reply to the reporter's question:

"I think that the best form of government for the people of Puerto Rico is the territorial. There is no reason why the Hawaiian Islands should be given a territorial form of government in preference to Puerto Rico. I believe that the people of this island are competent for the measure of self-government that a territory implies. I do not mean that they will not make mistakes. I do not find that the people of our States are free from blunders, but I believe that it is perfectly safe to make Puerto Rico a territory. The people are disposed to be peaceable and orderly. They are not revolutionary, as in many Spanish-American countries; they have never given Spain any cause for trouble in this direction, and I find among them hearty aspirations after a higher, freer, and better form of government than they have ever been privileged to enjoy."

As to the prospect of an early return of civil government to the island, Dr. Carroll said that it would not be possible until Congress should take suitable action. What with the various other matters incident to the organization of a new Congress, he thought it improbable that Puerto Rico will be relieved of military rule within a year. He continued with the following outline of probable action by our Government:

"In the mean time I know it is the desire of the President to do everything possible under the present system of military government to bring prosperity to Puerto Rico. It is not possible, under the Constitution, for him to modify the tariff system of the United States so as to admit the products of Puerto Rico free. He has shown his good will toward this new possession by giving effect to a tariff which was revised in the interest, first, of protection of the industries of the island; second, of cheaper foodstuffs and cotton goods for the poorer classes; and third, for the benefit of the agricultural interests by making agricultural implements, such as hoes, spades, machetes, etc., free of duty, and greatly lowering the duty on agricultural machinery, and especially upon detached parts of machines. He has proved that the United States is disinterested in this by subjecting the commerce of his own country to the same rates of duty as are imposed upon the commerce of Spain, Germany, England, and other countries. General Henry is, I believe, in full accord with the policy of the President, and will do everything that he can to alleviate conditions of distress which are unhappily to be found in many parts of the island, and will institute reforms as rapidly as possible. What he has already done in the interest of humanity, good government, and good order is an earnest of what he means to do. I am sure that he has the confidence of the people of the island. His course so far has certainly deserved it. . . . . .

"It is not within the power of the President, under the Constitution, to open the markets of the United States to the products of Puerto Rico. It is, of course, in the power of Congress, and it seems to me that the future both of the United States and Puerto Rico require, whatever form of government may be given to Puerto Rico, that the commerce between the two shall be entirely unrestricted. The natural market of Puerto Rico is the United States; the natural market for the manufactures of the United States is Puerto Rico. If free trade be granted, and I trust that it will, I expect to see the bonds of commerce draw our new possession closely to us and make it what it really aspires to be, an integral part of the United States."

Dr. Carroll was asked what he thought to be the most urgent reforms that should be undertaken by the Government in order to restore prosperity in the island. He answered that the first, in the order of importance, is the construction of good roads; the second reform, in point of both importance and urgency, is, in my judgment, that of the public schools; the third reform should be municipal government; and another reform which ought to be immediately undertaken in the interest of humanity is the condition and management of the jails. He added: "There are many other reforms which ought to be undertaken at an early date for the improvement of the moral, physical, and social condition of the people, but these are the most urgent."

VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

THERE will be three, and probably four, vacancies in the new Senate of the United States owing to the failure of state legislatures to elect. Consequently the demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by popular vote is revived by a large proportion of the newspapers. Senator Quay's chief supporter in Philadelphia, *The Inquirer*, is among the insistent advocates of such a change. Other papers advocate a general adoption of the primary-nomination plan proposed in Virginia. Senator Hoar is quoted as suggesting that after the seventh ballot election shall be by a plurality instead of a majority of a legislature. Nomination of candidates by the state conventions of the parties is advocated by the San José, Cal., *Mercury*. The wrong inflicted upon the States by legislatures which fail to give the States their rightful representation in the Senate demands some remedy according to papers of every political persuasion. "The shame of Senate elections," as now seen by the New York *Press* (Rep.), is set forth as follows:

"Pennsylvania now has a bribery investigation on hand as the result of an all-winter's so far futile effort to elect a Senator. In Delaware, her next-door neighbor, public opinion has convicted three Democrats of bribe-taking, for votes changed on the last day of that legislature's entirely futile effort to elect a Senator. Utah also failed to elect a Senator, but not to hold a bribery investigation. In California the bribery investigation began almost with the session itself. There is no Senator there, but ample evidence of corruption. Montana varies the routine. She has elected a Senator and declared that he was elected honestly. But she holds in her Treasury $40,000, in the distribution of which for votes his agents were detected.

"Any observer not thoroughly conversant with American conditions would be justified in arguing from this state of facts that virtue has gone out completely from our political life. In only twelve of the thirty States electing each a Senator to the Fifty-sixth Congress have there been real contests for the post. And in six of these, including last year in Ohio, there have been bribery investigations. In three there have been no elections. In forty-five States of the Union and three hundred and fifty-seven representative districts there were popular elections last fall. There is no pretense that a single delegation was elected by bribery. There will be scarcely a bribery contest before the next House from all of these nearly four hundred districts. Two years before a popular Presidential election was held in which on

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both sides moneyed interests were concerned to an extent unprecedented. Not a single vote in the Electoral College was challenged for bribery. Despite a lot of loose talk from the more irresponsible members of the defeated party, not a scintilla of evidence was ever presented that a single one of the 14,073,285 votes cast had been obtained by bribery. For the first time in twenty-four years a Presidential election passed without enriching the language by some term borrowed from the cipher of political managers—such as 'soap' (1880), 'mules' (1876), 'blocks of five' (1888)—to express the purchase of votes.

"Thus we see that while new and engrossing issues have had a distinctly purifying effect on popular elections, they have had none at all on legislative elections. The system has failed to respond. It no longer, in an ever-increasing number of instances, represents the people, who have got through with their political and gone about their private business two months before the legislatures even meet. The class of men who compose these bodies, since the extension of federal functions and the provisions of state constitutions have minimized the importance of the States and limited the authority of their legislatures, can no longer be trusted with the execution of this tremendous delegated power.

"The country's political life is by no means as corrupt as its Senate elections would indicate. But it must share the shame of the bodies which conduct such elections as long as it permits them to remain as a representative part, or source of a representative part, of federal government."

Officially at Peace.—"On the 11th of April, 1898, the President sent to Congress his famous message requesting authority to intervene by arms in the affairs of Cuba; on the 11th of April, 1899, ratifications of the treaty of peace having been exchanged, he issued his proclamation formally announcing the fact to the world. At first glance it may seem that inasmuch as we have had no fighting with the Spaniards since the fall of Manila on the 13th of August last, yesterday's proclamation made practically little difference in our relations with Spain, but, in fact, it restores our relations with that country to the *ante-bellum* basis. We shall raise the rank of our representative to the court of Madrid to that of ambassador, a courtesy which Spain is prepared to reciprocate.

"The $20,000,000 which we agreed to pay Spain, when we insisted on the cession of the Philippines, will be delivered to her on her order whenever she may desire it. There are enough matters left over from the war, such as claims of the citizens or subjects for reimbursement, etc., to make the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations desirable. Trade between the two countries was resumed almost as soon as the protocol was signed in August last, and tho it has been kept up without interruption its volume will doubtless perceptibly increase now that the war is officially declared to be over. In the readjustment of trade relations to the new tariffs of Cuba and Puerto Rico, there will also be employment for the ambassadors.

"The money which we pay Spain will be most acceptable to her. It may stave off the day of reckoning with the hosts of creditors that watch the Spanish coffers. If Spain can maintain domestic peace for a few years the $20,000,000 may be the means of preventing a crash which would shake not only Spain but possibly France as well. The reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Madrid ought not to be attended with any great difficulties. Eight months have elapsed since the fighting ended. Spanish passions have cooled. Spain has so much of fatalism in her mental composition that she accepts the inevitable more calmly than France would. It is probable that our ambassador will be received with all courtesy, and that the relations of the two countries will proceed as calmly as if there had been no war.

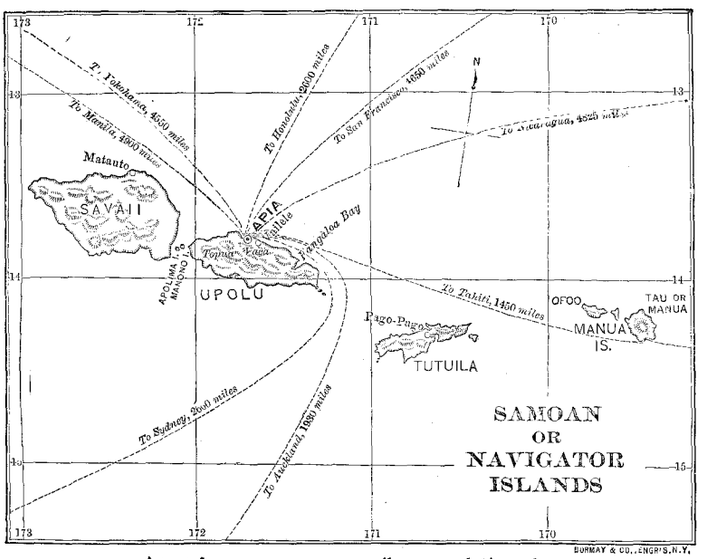
"The year which elapsed between the 11th of April, 1898, and the 11th of April, 1899, was one of the most momentous which the United States has known. It changed the United States from a self-contained power to one with interests in far-off seas, and with embarrassments beyond its borders. The war may or may not have planted the seed of great constitutional changes. That remains to be seen, but certainly no twelvemonth in its history ever more radically affected the public policy of the United States. Even the emancipation of the slaves was not so suddenly brought about as was the policy of expansion. On the 11th of April, 1898, the feeling of our people that Spanish rule in the New World must be brought to an end was universal; but it may be doubted if there were one hundred Americans reputed sane who believed that a year thereafter an American army would be fighting in the Philippines, off the coast of Asia, to assert and maintain our sovereignty in those islands. There in the Far East to-day is the gravest of all the many problems that war bequeathed to us."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

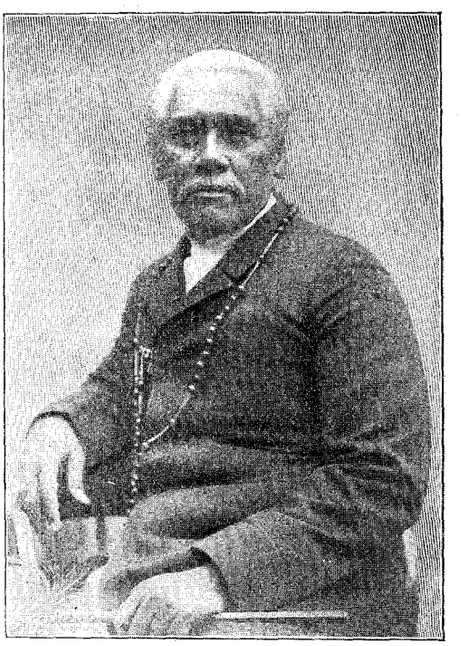
REGARDING bimetalism as a sort of canned issue, the Administration doesn't believe in reopening it at this time.—*The Evening News*, *Detroit.*

IF the United States really should give the Philippines "honest government," what a temptation there would be to emigrate there from Pennsylvania!—*The Sentinel*, *Indianapolis.*

A BIG telescope is to be constructed at Paris for the Exposition, which will bring the moon within forty miles of the earth. Here's another annexation outrage.—*The Commercial Appeal*, *Memphis.*



Area of group, 1,500 square miles; population, 36,000.



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MATAAFA AND THE DOMINIONS HE CLAIMS.

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A MEAN TRICK.

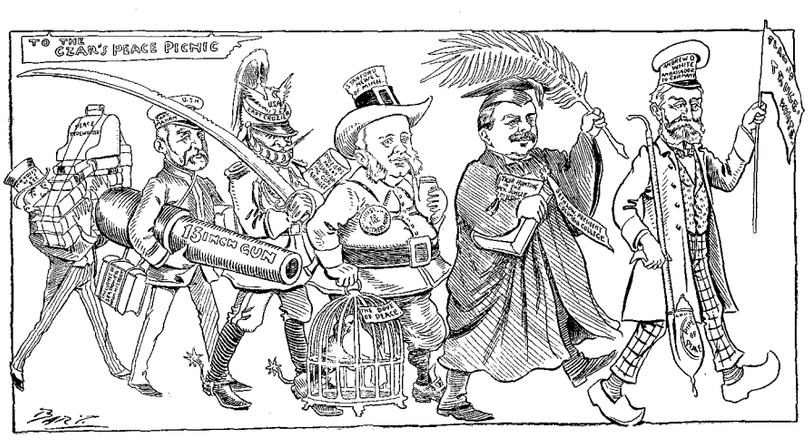
Alger and Corbin will make a scapegoat out of Eagan.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

Uncle Sammy went a fishing for to catch a whale,
And all the water that he had was in a leaky pail.
—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

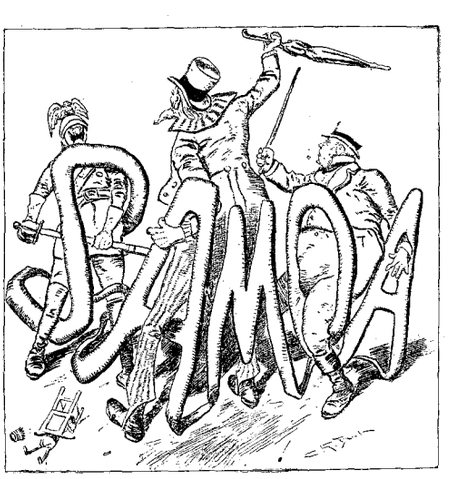
MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AND THE ALDERMAN.

ALDERMAN: "What will be the use of being an alderman? Municipal Ownership will make all that look like Confederate money."—*Evening News, Detroit.*

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.—*The World, New York.*



BE IT PEACE OR WAR, UNCLE SAM WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED AT THE HAGUE.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*



"Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.
—*The World, New York.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

IS AMERICA "CRIPPLING ART"?

MISS LILLIAN BELL, a well-known Chicago novelist, has recently attracted a good deal of attention by her pronouncement that "The Puritan element in America is crippling art." In the course of the address in which this statement occurred Miss Bell said:

"When Boston rejects one of the masterpieces of a genius because it is nude; when a magazine which never permits an artist to picture in its pages a woman in *décolleté* gown circulates three quarters of a million copies in a month; when the serial publication of 'Trilby' caused the circulation of a magazine to diminish by several thousand; when the people of a great, educated, and enlightened country like ours say, 'We will have nothing on our walls or on our book-shelves that our daughters can not look at while in the presence of young men,' then, I say, it is time to lock up your daughters and jail your young men and drive your artists to Europe. . . . . .

"It is the American girl to-day who keeps your sculptors at work on portrait busts, your artists at *genre* pictures, and your authors to novels which deal with the labor question, the struggles of the *nouveau riche*, the making of money, and flabby love tales."

The speaker further complained that American fiction never grasps "the great things of life, the problems of existence, which are tearing like wolves at your hearts and mine." Mr. W. D. Howells, in one of his weekly contributions to *Literature*, takes up Miss Bell's accusation, as far as it applies to fiction. The wolfish problems of existence are, in Mr. Howells's opinion, "very largely economical." To quote his words:

"With those who have no money they are the question of a job, and the pay they shall get for it. This is of a far more vital significance and heartrending consequence than the critic or the novelist, even, can often be persuaded to believe. With those who have money it is the question of losing it, and the anguish and squalor of coming down to narrower things; or it is the secret remorse for wasting it, the corroding shame for spending it selfishly while many hunger and freeze in sight of the riot. Then, for a real, wolfish, tearing problem, a mortgage is not a bad thing; and a note falling due at the bank and no money to pay it, is very well."

Mr. Howells admits that there are also social, civic, and religious problems, which beset ninety-nine hundredths of us; and domestic questions such as how one shall get on with a nagging wife or a brutal husband, and "wear life out with the patience that brings peace at last." Besides these:

"There are other domestic problems, such as a daughter's wish in her innocent heart to marry a fool or drunkard, and how to prevent it; or a son's determination to bring a goose or a cat into the family circle, and how to keep him from doing it. Questions like these rob the nights of sleep, and turn the watcher's hair gray and age the soul itself. Or, there is a lingering, hopeless sickness, which must be borne by the sufferer, and by those who love the sufferer; how to bear this nobly is often a problem, which, if not wolfish, is inexpressibly lacerating. . . . . .

"The books which deal with the problems noted and with kindred questions are as powerful and important as any which treat the emotional, or hysterical, or even the equivocal questions; and they may be openly read by young people together and in all families."

Tho Mr. Howells is inclined to take Miss Bell's address not too seriously, he admits the reality of one of the questions it brought up, that of expansion in American fiction. In a later issue of *Literature* he considers a certain recent novel as a case in point, and writes:

"Whether we shall abandon the old-fashioned American ideal of a novel as something which may be read by all ages and sexes, for the European notion of it as something fit only for age and experience, and for men rather than women; whether we shall keep to the bounds of the provincial proprieties, or shall include within the imperial territory of our fiction the passions and the motives of the savage world which underlies as well as environs civilization, are points which this book sums up and puts concretely; and it is for the reader, not for the author, to make answer. There is no denying the force with which he makes the demand, and there is no denying the hypocrisies which the old-fashioned ideal of the novel involved. But society, as we have it, is a tissue of hypocrisies, beginning with the clothes in which we hide our nakedness, and we have to ask ourselves how far we shall part with them at his demand. The hypocrisies are the proprieties, the decencies, the morals; they are by no means altogether bad; they are, perhaps, the beginning of civilization; but whether they should be the end of it is another affair. That is what we are to consider in entering upon a career of imperial expansion in a region where the Monroe doctrine was never valid. From the very first Europe invaded and controlled in our literary world. The time may have come at last when we are to invade and control Europe in literature. I do not say that it has come, but if it has we may have to employ European means and methods."

A writer in *The Critic* takes Miss Bell up on the other points of her accusation against the influence of the American girl and the Puritan element in America. First, as to the charge that Boston rejected "one of the masterpieces of a genius because it was nude." The writer holds that Boston returned the statue in question, not because it was nude, but because it was not appropriate to the Public Library to which it was presented. It is also to be remembered that Boston is not America, and that the rejected statue may now be seen at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. *The Critic* continues:

"Then, about the magazine which 'never permits an artist to picture in its pages a woman in *décolleté* gown, and yet circulates three quarters of a million a month,' there is no proof of Miss Bell's argument in that fact. The magazine circulates among a class of people who would be shocked by the exhibition they could see any night in the boxes at the Metropolitan Opera House. They take the periodical in question because it does not offend their moral sense. But they do not represent America. They represent a certain portion of it. You will find the same thing in England; the middle-class or lower-middle-class magazines there would expurgate literature and art just as quickly as would the American magazine referred to. As to 'Trilby' having caused the circulation of *Harper's Magazine* to diminish by several thousand, I think, unless I have been misinformed, that it raised the circulation. One class of readers may have fallen off, but a larger number took its place. And what about the book? There was no expurgating, so far as I know, in that, nor in Mr. Hardy's 'Jude,' both of which had a large sale in America. I very much doubt whether the people of this 'great, educated, and enlightened country' are as prudish about their walls and book-shelves as Miss Bell would have us think. . . . . .

"'It is the American girl to-day,' Miss Bell insists, 'who keeps your sculptors at work on portrait busts, your artists at *genre* pictures, and your authors to novels which deal with the labor question, the struggles of the *nouveau riche*, the making of money, and flabby love tales.' Here, again, I think Miss Bell is talking wthout facts. It seems to me that Mr. St. Gaudens is doing something in the way of sculpture besides portrait busts; and I think that a visit to the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists, or even to those of the Academy of Design, would show that all our painters are not working on *genre* pictures. Certainly Mr. Kenyon Cox is not. And when you come to literature, I don't remember that Mr. James Lane Allen's 'Summer in Arcady' deals with the labor question, or even the *nouveaux riches*, nor yet Mr. Henry James's 'What Maisie Knew.' Our authors have a line of their own, which is not that of foreign authors, but I can not see that their stories are mere 'flabby love tales,' for that reason.

"I am glad that Miss Bell has such a high idea of the pure-mindedness of the American girl. If she could have seen that same American girl flock to see 'The Conquerors,' 'The Turtle,' and 'Mlle. Fifi,' I think she would change her mind. I don't know whether she includes the stage in her strictures, but if she

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does, she would recast her opinion if she should come to New York. Apropos of Miss Bell's denunciation of our Puritanism, a friend of mine sent a play to a well-known manager, within a few weeks, which was returned with a letter praising it in most complimentary terms and comparing it with some of the best comedies of the past twenty years, but adding, 'It is too sweet and wholesome, and the public don't seem to care for plays of that sort,' and again: 'I am ashamed to be obliged to write in this strain, but I think that you will agree with me that just *now* it would be hazardous, both to author and manager, to produce plays like this.'"

RUSSIAN STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

INDUSTRIAL strikes are illegal in Russia, but the possibility of a "strike" on the part of the students of the universities and other high institutions of learning was never contemplated by the lawmakers. On the 22d of February the students of the University of St. Petersburg decided after considerable discussion and excitement to strike against the oppression, espionage, and hardships to which they were subjected by the Government, and especially against the brutality of the police in interfering with time-honored student demonstrations and parades. In stopping one such demonstration, which had no political significance whatever, the police had employed force and inflicted severe injuries upon many students. There was, too, dissatisfaction with the rigorous discipline the ministry of education had enforced in order to guard the university from becoming a center of liberalism and political agitation.

All the professors except three openly sided with the students and suspended their lectures. The chancellor pleaded and warned the strikers, while admitting that the police "had done more than was necessary." The strike spread gradually and involved all the higher institutions of the capital, including those known as aristocratic. A sympathetic strike was ordered at the Moscow University, where a sanguinary collision occurred between the students and the police.

At first the Russian press gave nothing but the bare facts of the situation and entirely refrained from comment. But the Czar having personally intervened and issued an order for a thorough investigation into the students' grievances and the causes of the strike, the editors now feel more free to discuss the strike. The *Novoye Vremya* urges the students to return to the schools and resume their studies. It says that revolutionary measures will lead to no improvement, and that only wholesale expulsions and wrecked careers will result from the defiance of authority. A very bold article on the subject appeared in the juridical organ *Pravo* ("Right") from the pen of an eminent jurist, K. Arsenieff. In part, he wrote as follows:

"A thorough investigation implies first of all the immediate suspension of all *penal* measures and a revocation of all orders which *de facto* if not *de jure* have such a character. Never have student troubles been properly inquired into in Russia, and yet it is obvious that, in addition to special causes, peculiar to a given case, there are general causes to which they are attributable. The periodicity of these troubles is proof of this contention. No small part is played by a commendable quality in our youth which, unfortunately, the Russian often loses in his subsequent career—the quality of personal dignity and a demand for proper respect for their rights and independence. Such a quality is worthy of encouragement. To coerce and frighten youth is more difficult than to subjugate grown people, because the latter are restrained by ties of family, social position, and the necessity of earning the means of livelihood, and also because they act individually, without organization and the enthusiasm of union. As for the threat embodied in police interference, it can only be regarded as an affront where it is not absolutely necessary. . . . .

"Russia is not so rich in educational resources that she can afford to lose several thousand young men who are on the eve of their practical careers. Four or five years must elapse before others can take their places, and this means an interruption, a hiatus in our national progress. Every sphere of social and economic activity must suffer in consequence. And what will become of the thousands of young men whose hopes are dashed and future destroyed by expulsion and punishment? In vain do some of our editors preach 'work' and 'education' to the students. They do not rebel against these, and the disorders have no relation to education itself. Hence this is not the remedy for the trouble."

This is the frankest expression elicited by the unique situation, and it appears in the leading legal journal. Pending the official inquiry, from which the students expect no good, the strike continues.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POE'S INFLUENCE IN LITERATURE.

THE question of America's neglect of the memory of Edgar Allan Poe, raised some months ago by Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, has been taken up in a late issue of *Literature*. Mr. Moore's complaint was that Poe's genius received recognition everywhere except among his own countrymen. This protest drew forth a number of letters, and in replying to these Mr. Moore wrote (*The Dial*, April 1):

"Professor Tolman says that Poe can never be popular. Mr. Harvey, on the other hand, claims that he is popular, or at least widely prized. This is the *crux* of the case. He was immensely popular in his lifetime—his work startled the public and vivified magazines—and yet he was unpaid. He is popular in death—'The Raven,' I suppose, is, after Gray's 'Elegy,' the best-known short poem in the language—and yet he is proscribed. It is the horrible injustice of this fate which moved me to protest."

The writer in *Literature*, after admitting that the final and adequate presentation of Poe, his life and his message, is yet too be written, goes on to say:

"Poe *is* a popular author. His works, even bad editions of them with absurd illustrations, sell steadily. There are two literary names, Poe and Shakespeare, which, mentioned anywhere, even in slums or among the outcasts of society, elicit some response of intelligent recognition."

Later in the same article the writer says:

"Poe's fame is too secure, too deeply rooted in the divine average of the universal sense of beauty, to need any special 'booming' or proselyting; and when one considers the long array of writers, American, French, and English, who owe intellectual debts to Poe for specific ideas in situation or plot and for style or styles, how can one escape the conviction that Poe has been—and is—one of the greatest, most vivifying, forces in nineteenth-century literature?

"Some of the men who have treated his works as a mine have made handsome acknowledgment; but most have used him as the Latin poets did the Greek or as imperial Shakespeare did everything in sight. Sardou, Gautier, About, Verne, Gaboriau, Stevenson, Kipling, Doyle, Caine, and many of our own story-writers give large evidence of the extraordinary extent and permanent quality of Poe's impressiveness.

"Sardou, for example,' utilized two of Poe's tales, 'The Gold Beetle' and 'The Purloined Letter,' for a play, which was first produced in New York by Lester Wallack many years ago under the name 'A Scrap of Paper.' Verne took the pivotal idea for his 'Round the World in Eighty Days' from Poe's rather trivial bit of pleasantry, 'Three Sundays in a Week'; and in a recent story Mr. Charles Frederic Stansbury played a graceful variation on the same theme. In his other works Verne adopted Poe's semi-scientific, ratiocinative style for the weaving of marvelous yarns of pure adventure.

"Stevenson, one of the few men large enough to be always candid, took his Jekyll-and-Hyde idea from Poe's 'William Wilson,' and several of his briefer pieces are redolent of the American master.

"In like manner, some of Kipling's earlier and better stories, such as 'Bimi,' yield notable chemical traces of Poe; tho Kipling shows in these an easy gift of charcoaling character, whereas Poe

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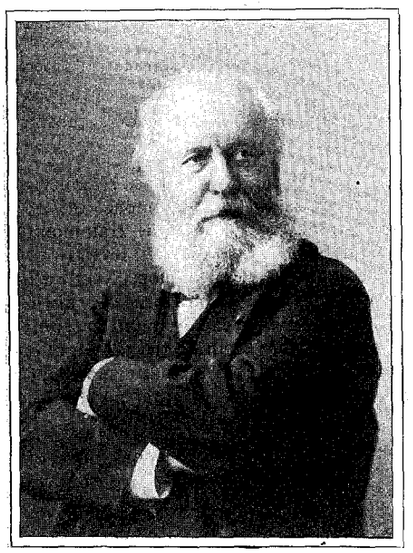
mostly was quite content with faintly suggesting it; and Kipling also has a rich vein of racy and quaint humor—a quality of which Poe gave little sign."

HOW GOUNOD BECAME A MUSICIAN.

SHORTLY before his death, Gounod wrote a brief sketch describing how he became a musician. This autobiographic fragment has just been published for the first time, in *The British Weekly*, and will prove of great interest to every admirer of the well-known composer of "Faust":



MR. CHARLES FRANÇOIS GOUNOD.

"I was thirteen years old," he writes, "and was a pupil at the Harcourt School. My mother, a poor widow, was obliged to work hard for her living and had to trudge through snow and sunshine in order to obtain the means for her children's education. I was continually worried over the thought that she was sacrificing herself for me, and I longed for the day when I could set her free from her unworthy labor. Her views, however, in regard to my future differed from mine. She had destined me for a university career, whereas I ever heard an enticing voice saying—'you must be a musician.'

"One day I told my mother about my heart's desire

"'Are you in earnest?' she asked.

"'Yes, in dead earnest.'

"'And you will not go to the university?'

"'Never.'

"'Where will you go then.'

"'To the Conservatory.'

"It was now her turn to say 'Never.' It seemed fated then that I was to remain at the Harcourt School until I had finished my studies, and that if misfortune still dogged my footsteps at that time, I would have to become a soldier. I could not look to my mother for any help. She would rather that I would do anything else than become a vagabond musician.

"'My dear mother,' I finally said to her, 'I will stay at school, if you wish it, but one thing I am determined on, and that is that I never will become a soldier.'

"'Do you mean that you will not obey the law, which calls for military service?'

"'No, but I mean that the law will be a dead letter so far as I am concerned.'

"'What do you mean?'

"'I mean that I will win the "Prix de Rome," which will free me from the necessity of becoming a soldier.'

"My mother then abandoned the idea of trying to make me change my mind. She decided, however, to lay the matter before Father Pierson, my school principal. The jolly old gentleman summoned me and began in a fatherly tone of voice: 'So, my little fellow, we are going to spend our life among musicians?'

"'Yes, Mr. Pierson.'

"'But music, is that a profession?'

"'What about Mozart, Meyerbeer, Weber, Rossini? Didn't they have a profession?'

"The good principal was somewhat taken aback, and replied hastily: 'Oh! Mozart, that is a different matter altogether. He gave proof of genius when he was only your age. But you! What can you do? Let us see?' With these words he scribbled on a piece of paper Joseph's ballad, beginning, 'When my childhood was past.' Then he handed me the sheet. 'Come, let me have some music for these words.' I ran off and two hours later came back to him with my first musical composition.

"'Good gracious!' said the old gentleman, 'you're a terrible fellow. Go ahead and sing your little song now.'

"'Sing? Without a piano!'

"'What do you want a piano for?'

"'To play an accompaniment. It is impossible in any other way to set forth the true harmony of the work.'

"'Oh! nonsense. I don't care a fig for your harmony. What I want to know is whether you have any ideas, any true musical temperament. Go ahead now.'

"I began to sing. When I had finished, I glanced timorously at my stern critic. Tears stood in his eyes, tears were rolling down his cheeks. I saw that he was strangely moved, and I was not surprised to find myself the next moment in his arms.

"'It is beautiful, beautiful, my boy,' he said. 'We will make something out of you. You shall become a musician, for the real fire is in you.'

"In this way I gained a champion. Finally, my mother took me to Reiche, my first music teacher. She was still troubled about me, and whispered in Reiche's ear: 'Don't let him have an easy time. Let him see the dark side of the musical profession. I will bless you if you send him back to me a music hater.'

"Reiche, however, could not please her in this. After a year he was obliged to say to her in reply to her inquiries: 'Madame, you had better content yourself. Your boy has talent. He knows what he wants, and nothing can discourage him. He knows already as much as I do, and there is only one thing that he does not know, namely, that he knows something.'

"I knew this also, however, for every one who is not an ass possesses self-consciousness. Three years later, I won the 'Prix de Rome' and had accomplished my heart's desire."

THE THREE WHITTIERS.

MR. W. H. Chesson, *à propos* of the recent appearance of the first complete English edition of Whittier's works, writes a critique of the Quaker poet for the London *Outlook*. He discovers in the volume he is reviewing three distinct manifestations of the poet's personality. First there is the splendid orator in verse, eloquent against a great and crying wrong. This is the Whittier of "Voices of Freedom," whose note pierces the heart after all these years, altho the evil against which he girded himself is no more than a name to the present generation. "But there is another Whittier—a charming sentimentalist." From his pen "limpid piety, fluent sweetness" flow. "It is a sentimentalist with a natural aptitude for quotable lines, as tho blank birthday books and calendars lay beside him while he wrote. . . . He is at his weakest on this side of his poetical nature when he finds in the Atlantic cable a panacea of peace; he mistakes the brain for the heart of man. But he does not cant; he does not invite a sneer." The third and most authentic Whittier is "the poet of the normal, yet ever fresh and wonderful, verities of life, the passing of the seasons, and the passing of man." In conclusion, Mr. Chesson writes:

"Why place Whittier? I can not think of placing him; I revolt from the academic task of comparing him with Longfellow or Lowell. There is no niche for him; he is not a statue; he is a vivid child—yes, even in his grayest years—and never still or stony. His barbarous elisions, his bad rimes, these are obvious. We can not chide the boy who was mending a wall when the Newburyport *Free Press* containing his first published poem was flung at him. The man was too busy to learn much of technic. Yet, as we have pointed out, the music of Whittier is very charming. He is ever sincere, observant; no one is more alive to his defects than himself. He does not ask for personal immortality. Let one of his lines help you now and then; this will satisfy his ghost.

"To me, reading Whittier is like picking up shells on some

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affluent beach. Much is beautiful even in brokenness; even the most fragile reports of the ocean—the ocean of omnipresent life, of living interests and forms."

A FORGOTTEN RIVAL OF TENNYSON AND BROWNING.

"THE publication of the love letters which passed between Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett," writes Mr. Edmund Gosse, "has blown a little of the dust off several names which were brightly before the public then and have become sadly obscured since." Among these, as more worthy of remembrance than the rest, he mentions the name of "Mr. Horne, the author of 'Cosmo de Medici,' of 'Gregory VII.,' and, above all, of 'the farthing epic,' the once extremely celebrated 'Orion.'" Of Horne's unique and picturesque personality, Mr. Gosse serves up some very interesting recollections in the April issue of *The North American Review:*

"He had been baptized Richard Henry Horne, but in late middle life he had changed the second of these names to Hengist. It was in 1874 that I set eyes on him first, in circumstances which were somewhat remarkable. The occasion was the marriage of the poet, Arthur O'Shaughnessy, to the eldest daughter of Westland Marston, the playwright. There was a large and distinguished company present, and most of the prominent 'Pre-Raphaelites,' as they were still occasionally called. In the midst of the subsequent festivities, and when the bride was surrounded by her friends, a tiny old gentleman cleared a space around him, and, all uninvited, began to sit upon the floor and sing, in a funny little cracked voice, Spanish songs to his own accompaniment on the guitar. He was very unusual in appearance. Altho he was quite bald at the top of his head, his milk-white hair was luxuriant at the sides, and hung in clusters of ringlets. His mustache was so long that it became whisker, and in that condition drooped, also in ringlets, below his chin. The elder guests were inclined to be impatient, the younger to ridicule this rather tactless interruption. Just as it seemed possible something awkward would happen, Robert Browning stepped up and said, in his loud, cheerful voice: 'That was charming, Horne! It quite took us to "the warm South" again,' and cleverly leading the old gentleman's thoughts to a different topic, he put an end to the incident.

"This scene was very characteristic of Horne, who was gay, tactless, and vain to a degree. . . . He had delightful stories, many of which are still inedited, of the great men of his youth—Wordsworth, Hunt, Hazlitt, in particular. But he himself, with his incredible mixture of affectation and fierceness, humor and absurdity, enthusiasm and ignorance, with his incoherency of appearance, at once so effeminate and so muscular, was better than all his tales. . . . . .

"In a pathetic little letter which Horne wrote to me in his eightieth year, he said, quite placidly, that tho he was now forgotten, no poet had ever had more pleasant things said of him by people dead and gone. It was perfectly true. Wordsworth and Tennyson, Leigh Hunt and Walter Savage Landor, had all praised his poetry; Carlyle had declared that 'the fire of the stars was in him,' and G. H. Lewes that he was 'a man of the most unquestionable genius.' How highly Robert and Elizabeth Browning regarded him may be seen, over and over again, in the course of their correspondence."

Mr. Gosse tells us that there was a period of seven or eight years in which Horne "really took his place, with Browning and Tennyson, as one of the most promising young poets of the age." "If he had died in 1844, he would probably hold a high place still, as an 'inheritor of unfulfilled renown,' but unfortunately he lived for forty more years, and never discovered that his talent had abandoned him." The period of worthy production, before he became an uninspired scribbler, was ushered in by his 'Cosmo de Medici" in 1837, and closed with the publication of "Orion" in 1843. Horne was a tireless writer, and left behind him a great deal of work, both in verse and prose, which remains unpublished. The following impromptu, written when the poet was in his seventy-eighth year, had never been printed until its appearance in Mr. Gosse's article:

"Ah, where is the Spring-tide of Poets of old,
When Chaucer lov'd April and all her sweet showers,
When Spenser's knights felt not their armor strike cold
Tho lost in wet forests or dreaming in bowers?
'Tis a far other planet to us in this season,
And Nature must own we complain with some reason!

"For north winds, and east winds, and yellow-fac'd fogs,
And thunders and lightnings that scare buds and shoots,
May cheer the hoarse chorus of cold-blooded frogs,
But Man craves life's future, and fears for its fruits.
Then come again, Spring, like the dear songs of old,
Where the crocus smiled daily in sunlight and gold."

But Horne was always more interesting as a human being than as a poet, says Mr. Gosse. His whole life was like a book of adventure for boys. Of his parentage nothing seems to be known, and Mr. Gosse never heard him speak of possessing a relative. As a boy Horne went to the same school as Tom Keats, a brother of the poet. Mr. Gosse writes:

"He used to tell us in his old age that he was once scampering out of school, when he saw the chaise of Mr. Hammond, the surgeon, standing at the door. John Keats, who was Hammond's apprentice, was holding the horse, his head sunken forward in a brown study; the boys, who knew how pugnacious Keats was, dared Horne to throw a snowball at him, which Horne did, hitting Keats in the back of the head, and then escaping round the corner at a headlong pace. It used to be very thrilling, in the eighties, to hear the old gentleman tell how he had actually snowballed Keats; almost as tho one should arise and say that he had sold Shakespeare a cheese-cake."

Horne was trained for the army, but when he should have entered Sandhurst he went to America, where he took part in the war of Mexican independence. The stories he told of his adventures often suggested a kinship with Baron Munchausen. When he at last turned up in England, after strolling through the United States with a belt full of doubloons, and after some interesting experiences in Canada, he seems to have divided his time between making literature and proposing to heiresses. After an unhappy experiment in marriage he went to Australia, where he filled a variety of rôles both in public and in private life. At different periods of his stay in Australia he was commander of the gold escort, gold commissioner to the Government, a cultivator of the cochineal insect, editor of a Victorian newspaper, professor of gymnastics, and one of the starters of Australian wine-growing. In 1869 Horne returned to England in poverty. Mr. Gosse says, "No one, I suppose, ever failed in so many brilliant, unusual enterprises, every one of which was sure to succeed when he adopted it." Charles Dickens, who had taken up the cause of Horne's neglected wife, was deeply offended with the erratic poet. Writes Mr. Gosse:

"In these days, one used to meet him [Horne] at afternoon parties, carrying with great care, under his arm, the precious guitar, which he called 'my daughter,' and was used ceremoniously to introduce as 'Miss Horne.' A little later Horne would be discovered on a low stool, warbling Mexican romances, or murmuring with exaggerated gallantry to the prettiest girl in the room.

"At this time he was thirsting for publicity—if he could only be engaged to sing in public, to box in public, to swim in public, how happy he would be! It used to be said that, when he was nearly seventy, Horne persuaded the captain of a ship to tie his legs together and fling him into the sea, and that he swam with ease to the boat. A wonderful little ringletted athlete, no doubt! . . . . . .

"Horne's cheerfulness was a very pleasant feature in his character. Life had treated him very badly, love had missed him, fame had come down and crowned him, and then had rudely snatched the laurel away. If ever a man might have been excused for sourness, it was Horne. But he was a gallant little old man, and if it was impossible not to smile at him, it was still less possible not to recognize his courage and his spirit. Curiously enough, Elizabeth Barrett, who carried on so close a correspond

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ence with Horne in her unmarried days, but who, warned by Miss Mitford, never would allow him to call upon her in person, had an accurate instinct of his merits and his weaknesses, and all the casual remarks about Horne, which she makes in the course of her letters to Robert Browning, strike one who knew Horne well in later years as singularly exact and perspicuous. His edition of her letters to him, published about twenty years ago in two volumes, is becoming a rare book, and contains many things of remarkable interest and importance. . . . . .

"Horne's physical strength was very extraordinary in old age. It was strangely incompatible with the appearance of the little man, with his ringletted locks and mincing ways. . . . He was nearly eighty when he filled us, one evening, with alarm by bending the drawing-room poker to an angle in striking it upon the strained muscles of his forearm."

As long as the world is interested in Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Mr. Gosse concludes, Horne can never be entirely forgotten, but he deserves to be remembered for his own sake.

INFLUENCE OF THE THEATER ON THE PLASTIC ARTS.

MR. JOHN LA FARGE advances the idea that modern art in painting and sculpture is perceptibly limited and restrained by the influence of stage methods. The Japanese painters, he tells us, during the last century and this, were enormously affected by theatrical representation, and the same influence lies

MR. JOHN LA FARGE.

heavily upon French art. Just what Mr. La Farge means by "the limitations of the theater" in their relation to the plastic arts will appear most clearly in his own words (*Scribner's Magazine*, April):

"Lately, when considering the essential difference between the work of Rodin and that of the pretty good French sculptors, whose statues look posed and fixed in comparison with his, my ideas seemed to be brought to a focus by some remarks of that human piece of furniture whom artists call the model. We were trying to fix the superiority of one gesture over a set of others. In establishing a preference, the young woman eliminated certain attitudes which reminded her of her other profession—the stage. She therefore carried in her own mind some line of demarkation between the gesture of the drama and the gesture of plastic art. This might seem curious, because the aim of both would seem to be the rendering of nature. And yet, on discussing the question more delicately with this unphilosophical mind, it was evident that to her the gesture and attitude of the theater belonged to a world whose basis was a stage; that is to say, a fundamentally artificial one; while the gesture of plastic art moved in the open world of nature, unlimited and unrestrained. On the stage the gesture had to be fixed by the limited and artificial place, the limited and artificial light, the limited and artificial actions of other people, all prearranged and executed on a plan controlled by one mind; for otherwise they would clash. . . . . .

"As a practical proof of the unnaturalness of theatrical gesture, this expert, who was herself working out the problem, showed me how unsatisfactory were photographs of actors and actresses represented in their most renowned gestures; and this seemed to be quite as true of the very best as of the poorest. These pictures certainly were not inspiring, did not imply continuance, were in fact the farthest removed from those great representations of life by plastic art which appeal to us as embodying the very forces of nature."

It seemed to Mr. La Farge, however, in the case of these photographs, that the transitional gestures previous to the culminating one might have been more akin to real life and to the life of great works of art, while the final and definitive gesture belonged to a strictly professional crisis. He suggests that a similar discrimination could be established in regard to works of plastic art:

"Has not the modern theater influenced the sensitiveness of artists with regard to that truth of nature which they aim at feeling, however inadequate their representation may be? The works of some of the most distinguished modern painters (and I should extend modernity quite far back) have a certain fixed probability of arrangement and gesture which seems to separate them from the greater works of the past, as well as from the greater works of to-day. However important many of them are, and however capable their authors, there is a rigidity and setness of the movement which suggests that final climax necessary to the stage. The arrested movement does not imply that fluid continuation which we feel in nature. There is a reminder of the studio, and the pose there inflicted upon a model continually urged to *garder la pose*—keep fixed. Fixity of course is abhorred by life, which is fluid and continually in sequence. When I see a murderer strike down his victim, do I feel like applauding and saying: 'O please stay there!'? I know that there will be a movement immediately afterward, let us say of retreat, as of shock or of fear, or a repetition of a blow, or something that carries out the necessities of life. The modern study of the studio turns entirely the other way, to the encouragement of what can be very definitely represented, to the movements that can be repeated, to attitudes which can be kept for a long time, so as to be copied, as it is supposed, accurately. The public also is trained by the theater to enjoy this subordinate representation of the stage by painting and sculpture. We are all more or less tainted by it. The photograph again has accustomed us more and more to one definite moment perceived by the instrument, without relation to a previous or a consequent one. Therein the artist and the public have been equally trained, and are to some extent interchangeably responsible.

"The stage naturally must affect the artist, who is necessarily more or less sensitive, and as he has to explain to the public, he has to explain in terms that the public are acquainted with."

Mr. La Farge mentions incidentally, as among the modern artists who have conspicuously *not* suffered from the methods of the stage, the American artist, Mr. Winslow Homer, and M. Rodin, the great French sculptor.

OUR reproduction of the excellent portrait of M. Edouard Rod in this department last week was due to the courtesy of *The Bookman*.

MRS. ALBINIA WHERRY, in a recent book on Greek sculpture, calls attention to the interesting fact that before the fourth century B.C., the expression of emotion in Greek statuary was confined to representations of the lower creatures, satyrs, giants, and centaurs. The dawn of that "sentiment" which is the distinguishing feature of the fourth-century statues first appears in the athletes of the Polycleitan school. Then for the first time did Greek sculpture introduce the expression of emotion into the faces of gods and men. This new idea culminated with the sculptures at Pergamum in the second century B.C., before it "degenerated into the vulgar realism of Greco-Roman times."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SEEING WITH "DARK LIGHT."

WE have already described the experiments of Gustave Le Bon on what he calls "dark" or "black" light (*lumière noire*), which consists, according to his account, of certain rays that remain after all the visible rays have been filtered out from ordinary light by an opaque screen, and which has some of the properties of X rays. His first experiments, made several years ago, did not produce conviction in the minds of the majority of scientific men; many who tried to repeat them were unable to do so, and those who succeeded believed that the results could be explained differently. But M. Le Bon has continued his investigations, and some of his recent results, as described by him before the Paris Academy of Sciences, are made known in an article, contributed to *La Nature* (March 25) by M. A. de Marsy, that we translate below. Says this writer, speaking of M. Le Bon's so-called "dark light":

"This invisible light, which is capable of acting on a photographic plate, includes many different kinds of radiation, which M. Le Bon did not have time to dissociate at the moment when he published his investigations. So his experiments, when repeated by others, were followed by contradictory results, and were variously interpreted by writers on physics.

"The author has continued his investigations, and in recent notes published in the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences, he has separated from the mass of heterogeneous and confused radiation called by him 'dark light,' a few clear elementary forms.

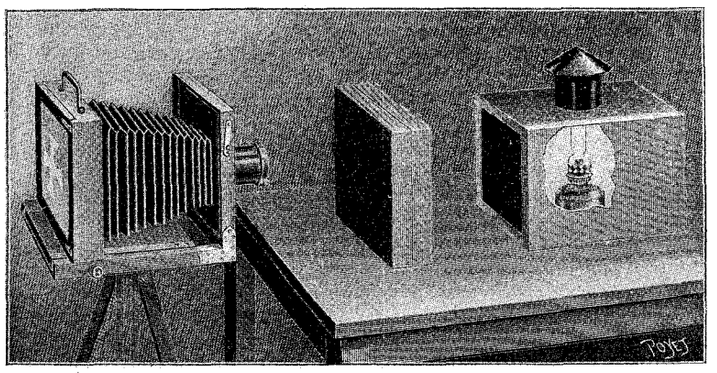

FIG. 1.—Arrangement of apparatus used to photograph through opaque bodies by means of invisible radiations of great wave-length. The object to be photographed is enclosed in a box. The camera has the usual ground glass replaced by a zinc-sulfid screen. The source of invisible radiation is a kerosene lamp surrounded with black paper. The image is fixed by placing the screen, after the exposure, against a sensitive plate, which is then developed as usual.

"In the first place he has studied invisible residual light, and has shown that dark bodies can be photographed in darkness by means of the totally invisible light that they store up after a short exposure to sunlight. He has proved experimentally that this light is refracted, is polarized, has a spectrum like that of ordinary light, and preserves its photographic properties more than a year.

"This point established, he has studied the transparency of opaque bodies for different luminous radiations. That the eye may see through an opaque screen we must evidently have two conditions fulfilled: first, some rays must pass through this screen, and, second, the eye must be made sensitive to these rays.

"By certain artifices, which he has described elsewhere, the author has succeeded in making the photographic plate sensitive to the obscure radiations. Having then obtained photographs through opaque bodies, he naturally concluded that some luminous rays passed through the latter.

"But the exposures at that time lasted several hours and it was necessary to operate by contact. The results thus might be interpreted in all sorts of ways.

"Pursuing his researches, the author finally found a reagent whose sensitiveness is five thousand times greater for invisible rays than that of the photographic plate. Having obtained his result, he has been able to show in a few seconds the transparency of the most opaque bodies, and to render visible an object placed behind a screen or shut up in a box, taking as source of light a simple kerosene lamp entirely enclosed in black paper. The sensitive reagent is the phosphorescent zinc sulfid prepared by the method of Charles Henry. It is laid upon a translucent or opaque screen by mixing it with varnish.

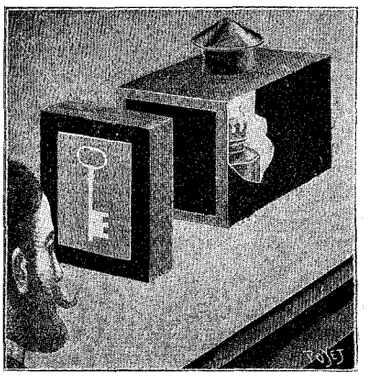

FIG. 2.—Seeing, in a dark room, by means of a lamp enclosed in black paper or ebonite, an object shut up in a dark box to whose surface has been applied a luminescent screen that has been sensitized by exposure to daylight for one second.

"Such a screen has very curious properties. Exposed to the light of day it phosphoresces; but if certain rays be separated from the visible light by passing it through proper screens, the invisible rays thus filtered out extinguish the phosphorescence instantly, and do so proportionally to the thickness or the nature of the interposed screens. Now these extinguishing rays (whose wave-length M. Le Bon has determined by a method that we shall not explain here) are the ones that can pass through opaque bodies.

"The image obtained by interposing the screen between the source of light and the opaque body lasts only a few instants, and is visible only in the dark. To make it lasting and transform it into an ordinary photographic impression, we have only to place the screen for thirty to forty seconds against a gelatinobromid plate, which is then developed by the usual methods.

"The times necessary to obtain an image through various substances are as follows: ebonite, 1 centimeter [0.4 inch] thick, ten seconds; four sheets of black paper, ten seconds; marble, 2 centimeters [0.8 inch] thick, five to thirty seconds; board, ½ centimeter [0.2 inch] thick, sixty seconds; twelve sheets of red paper, seventy seconds, etc.

"Of all the bodies investigated, only lampblack (except metals, which the author reserves for another series of experiments) appeared to be opaque. Bodies containing it, such as certain kinds of black paper and ebonite, were opaque for this reason. Making use of this opacity of lampblack, the author was able to photograph a design in printer's ink placed in an envelope of black paper deposited in an ebonite box. This photograph was among those that he exhibited at the Institute.

"As most of the rays that pass through opaque bodies are invisible ones, it follows that we can screen off the visible rays of the source of light, and that this may be, as mentioned above, a kerosene lamp surrounded with black paper. In absolute darkness the observer then sees on the screen (sensitized previously by a short exposure to daylight and placed against an opaque box) the object shut up in this box. The best results are given by boxes whose ends have been replaced by black paper, or better still by ebonite. . . . . .

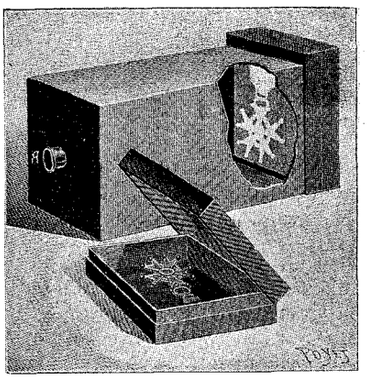

FIG. 3.—Luminescent Telescope for seeing an object enclosed in a dark box.

"One of the published photographs shows that the spectrum of the radiations that pass through opaque bodies is much more extensive than that of the radiations that do not so

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pass. It reaches from [wave-length] 0.7 to more than 1.5, according to the author's measurements. Since the visible rays of the spectrum destroy the action of the invisible rays, the author concludes that to study the physiologic action of these latter on plants and animals, we must separate the two kinds of radiation. We shall probably have occasion to speak of the experiments that he is now making on this point."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIGH SPEED FROM ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITY has added greatly to the comfort and speed of local travel, but so far it has not affected high-speed transportation. Our fast expresses are still drawn by steam-locomotives; and yet when electric transit existed only on paper and in the brains of its ingenious promoters, we heard chiefly of it as a means of getting over the ground at great velocity. We were to go from New York to Philadelphia in half an hour and to Chicago in ten or twelve. The modest trolley was not dreamed of, and projectors thought of nothing smaller than a heavy express train whizzing along at 150 miles an hour. This dream has not yet been given up. Inventors are still at work along this line and there is a general feeling that steam has now done its utmost, and that if we are to conquer space still further we must do it by electric means. In an editorial in a recent issue, *Electricity* tells of what has been accomplished recently in this direction:

"By adding improvements to the locomotive as well as to the roadbed the rate of speed of railway trains has gradually been increased until fifty, sixty, and even seventy miles an hour is not uncommon. With the latter speed, however, the steam-locomotive would seem to have about reached its limit, and inventors are naturally turning their attention to electricity with the hope of obtaining more rapid transit through its agency.

"A number of so-called high-speed electric railways have been devised and suggested for which great things have been claimed by their inventors, but with probably one exception no really satisfactory or permanent results have as yet been obtained. The exception alluded to is that of a high-speed electric railway invented by Mr. F. Behr, an Englishman, which it is proposed to construct between Liverpool and Manchester in England. . . . .

"What is known as the Behr mono-rail electric railway is by no means an experiment, as a short line of this nature has been in operation for some time in Belgium, near Brussels, and is said to have proven very satisfactory. As the name indicates, the cars run on a single rail elevated several feet above the ground supported on A-shaped steel trestles. The cars in use on the Belgian road, which is about three miles in length and which will be adopted on the proposed Liverpool-Manchester line, are what might be termed double-deckers, about sixty feet in length, with a seating capacity of one hundred. In the lower compartment are housed the motors, the driving-wheels, and guide-wheels. Each car is equipped with four motors of 150 horse-power each having a speed of 600 revolutions a minute. To sustain the car in an upright position as well as to prevent derailment, 32 horizontal guide-wheels are provided which run upon specially devised guide-rails. In this system no overhead conductor is made use of, the current at a pressure of 750 volts being delivered along the line by means of a third rail which rests upon the trestles, but which is insulated from them. As in the case of all third-rail systems the cars are provided with contact-shoes for delivering the current to the controller and motors. In the motorman's cab, which is situated in the upper portion of the car, is to be found, besides the usual electrical appliances, two independent sets of air-brakes for controlling the speed of the car or for bringing it to a sudden stop.

"The principal advantage claimed for this type of railway by the inventor, and which seems to be sustained by extended experiments on the trial line in Belgium, is that a speed as high as 90 miles an hour may be obtained. That cars can be run at this unusual velocity is probably due in part to the fact that vehicles of this description offer a minimum resistance to the atmosphere, and furthermore, require, owing to the fact of but one rail being made use of, a proportionally less amount of power to propel them than in the case of the ordinary steam or electric cars. It is stated that a mono-rail electric railway such as the above would cost in the neighborhood of $80,000 a mile, but that once built the operating expenses would be considerably less than those of even an ordinary trolley road.

"Experiments are constantly being carried on by inventors in an endeavor to perfect a system whereby speeds of from 100 to 120 miles an hour may be obtained, and only recently a trial took place in Jersey City of a trestle electric railway by means of which the inventor claims light freight could be transported from New York to Chicago in nine hours. However this may be, it would seem safe to prophesy that before very many years passengers will be carried, say from New York to Philadelphia, inside of one hour."

THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

NOT only is the United States furnishing Great Britain with electric-railway plants, improved machine tools, and locomotives, but an American firm was the successful bidder for the construction of the railroad bridge that is being thrown across the Atbara River, in the Sudan, by the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener. Our cousins "across the pond" are inclined to sulk at this, and are muttering dark hints of fraud. Says *The Railway Gazette* (April 7):

"The bridge built by Messrs. A. & P. Roberts, of the Pencoyd Bridge Works, appears to have stirred up some of the English bridge-builders to say some foolish things, if we may believe half the alleged interviews that are cabled across. But we do not attach much importance to that, because the daily press news writers have a great gift of color. We can, however, give a few interesting facts from first hands.

"The bridge is to be built across the Atbara River, on the line of the Sudan Military Railroad, which Lord Kitchener has caused to be built between Wady Halfa and Khartoum. The Atbara is the last affluent of the Nile and comes in between Berber and Khartoum, having its source in the mountains and highlands of Abyssinia. It fluctuates enormously in volume between the wet and the dry seasons. At its lowest stages it carries very little water, and the rise is as sudden as in some of the Texas streams. The Sirdar decided to have the bridge thrown across this spring and early summer, and while the foundations were put in during low water the superstructure will have to be erected with the river at its flood.

"Colonel Western, R.E., acting as chief engineer for Lord Kitchener, endeavored to place the order for the superstructure in England, but the best promise of delivery that he could get was six and a half months. It was decided then to try American builders, and Colonel Western, acting for the Sudan Government, and Messrs. Jacobs, Barringer & Davies, acting for Messrs. A. & P. Roberts, closed a contract for the superstructure. The total weight is between 700 and 800 tons, and it was specified that the design should be such that the bridge can be erected without false works. Otherwise the type and design were left to the builders, who contracted to deliver the work within forty-two days, on the cars at Philadelphia. It was actually completed in forty days, and would have been done in twenty-eight days but for the storms of February, which hindered the delivery of material. There are seven spans, aggregating, we believe, about 1,100 feet in length.

"The bridge is to be erected by putting up a shore span and using this as an anchor for the first river span, which will be run out as a cantilever, and so successive spans will be pushed forward."

One of the "foolish things" that the English builders are represented as saying is undoubtedly the following, credited by the daily press to Mr. Rigby, of the firm of Rigby & Westwood:

"I simply do not believe that any firm in the world can turn out a bridge of that size in the time mentioned. We and other British firms made special efforts to secure this particular contract. At a meeting of our directors, who are all connected with large steel-mills, it was agreed to divide the supply of the requisite material and let orders wait. We made a very low tender, guaranteeing to deliver the bridge by April 30, but no tenders of Brit-

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ish firms were even acknowledged. Of course a bridge has undoubtedly been shipped from Philadelphia, but I absolutely decline to believe that the work on it was commenced on February 8. The American firm either had the specifications before or adapted a standard bridge to suit the requirements of the case. No other explanation is possible."

The reply of Mr. Roberts, of the American firm, to this allegation is as follows:

"I scarcely need say that there was nothing underhanded about our securing the contract. We had no specifications in advance or any advantage over English firms. But Mr. Rigby's remark that no firm could turn out a bridge of the size needed in the time we have will make American bridge-builders smile. Instead of preparing the work in seven weeks, we could have done it in seven days if absolutely necessary. Englishmen require too much time for thinking in the bridge-building business."

The comment of *The Railway Age* on the affair is quoted below:

"There is a possibility that the Atbara bridge matter will grow into an international episode of historic dimensions. After all the blood and treasure that Great Britain has expended in Egypt and the Sudan, it must be a little exasperating, in the very moment of their pride and triumph, for English bridge-builders to see American firms taking government orders away from them under their noses. . . . . .

"So far Mr. Roberts has distinctly the best of the argument, but from later telegrams, of Wednesday's date, it seems that the London press is taking the matter up in a serious way. *The Evening News* refers to the matter as 'an Egyptian war-office scandal,' characterizes the whole transaction as a 'scandalous story,' and declares that the specifications were altered in favor of the American contractors, adding:

"'It is only explicable if one remembers the habitual animosity shown by the Khedive and his government to their habitual protectors. If the bitter antipathy to British engineers revealed in these proceedings can not be traced to the Khedive and is the result of foolish and unpatriotic prejudices upon the part of his English advisers, the sooner those advisers are brought to book the better.'

"The same paper publishes another interview with Mr. Westwood, of the firm above mentioned, in which he asserts that the Egyptian war office altered the design to suit the Americans, while it did not give the British firms the same chance. The British tenders, Mr. Westwood explained, were higher because special girders were required, which were dropped in the case of the Americans, 'who were allowed to supply a pin bridge, which good English engineers have utterly discarded because it makes a weak bridge.' The mere assertion of a disappointed bidder, however, is a long way from constituting proof. Before the incident is closed it is probable that the English bidders will be less shocked at any 'scandal' that they may develop than they will be at the discovery of their own inferiority to American manufacturers."

WHY DO WE NOT BURN COAL DUST?

EVERY now and then some inventor brings out a special form of grate for burning coal dust, and then it is announced, with a great flourish of trumpets, that at last the vast mountains of "culm" at the mines are to be utilized and so disappear. Yet the piles of waste grow larger year by year, tho they can be bought at a ridiculously low price per ton. Why is this? In *The American Machinist*, W. H. Wakeman gives us some of the reasons. He says:

"This question is one that is asked many times, but it seldom receives a satisfactory answer, and while I may not give all the reasons why the fine coal is not more extensively used, still I intend to point out some of the objections to its use.

"A ton of coal dust that is produced by the process of loading and unloading stove and lump coal, thus knocking the pieces together and breaking off minute particles which form the dust, is capable of developing as many heat units as a ton of larger size, but it can not be burned successfully without a shaking grate of approved form, and while there are several kinds on the market, I think there are not more than two that can be called perfect for this purpose, and, so far as I am informed, the makers are not giving them away. Therefore, the cost of fitting up furnaces for this fuel is rather high, and this prevents many from making the change. But a ton of dust produced in the way just mentioned is far superior to a ton of dust taken from some parts of the great piles near the mines, for, when these were thrown up, the material was considered wholly a waste product, so that no effort was made to keep the slate dust and the coal dust separate. Therefore, many tons are found that will not burn at all.

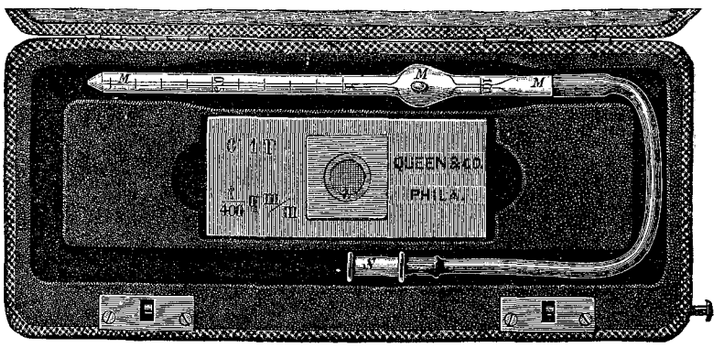
"It is usually conceded that when coal has been exposed to the weather for many months it loses much of its value as fuel, and, as these piles have been so exposed, it is only reasonable to conclude that a large part of them are no longer in their prime. Of course it could be sorted over, the good taken and the poor left, but this would be rather expensive, hence impracticable; and also it is possible to burn it with common grates, but clinkers form very fast, and they cause the fireman much more work than larger coal does, thus increasing the wages in the fireroom, and when cleaning such a fire with stationary grates there is danger of losing the fire altogether.

"Another important reason for not using this fuel more extensively is that it costs just as much to transport a ton of dust from the mines to the consumer's boiler-house as it does a ton of larger coal, so that the difference in the price of the two is not enough to make it an object, especially where pea coal is now used; and if the fine coal or dust was to be used to the exclusion of other kinds in many of our large mills and power-houses, the mine operators would raise the price until the difference between the larger and the smaller sizes would disappear."

HOW TO COUNT BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.

IN the diagnosis of many types of disease, it is very desirable to know whether the blood has or has not the normal supply of red and white corpuscles. Some of the devices for ascertaining this fact are described by Dr. A. Robin in *The International Medical Magazine* (March). Says Dr. Robin:

"The apparatus most useful is the Thoma-Zeiss hemacytometer, an instrument almost universally adopted. It consists of a counting slide and one or two pipettes, one for the red and the other for the white blood corpuscles. The slide is of ordinary size, made of thick polished glass having at its center a thin square of glass cemented on the surface. The latter has a central circular opening nearly filled in by another glass disk $\frac{1}{10}$ millimeter [$\frac{1}{250}$ inch] thinner than the square surrounding it, thus forming a chamber with a depth of 0.1 millimeter. The surface of the disk



THOMA-ZEISS HEMACYTOMETER.

is divided by a series of microscopic lines into 400 squares. . . . The pipette consists of a graduated capillary tube expanding near its upper end into an ovoid chamber, which contains a glass pearl for mixing the blood with the diluting fluid. The capacity of the tube is 1 millimeter, while that of the chamber between the marks 1 and 101 is 100 millimeters. Thus, by drawing up the blood to the mark 1, a dilution of 1 to 100 is obtained, while when drawn

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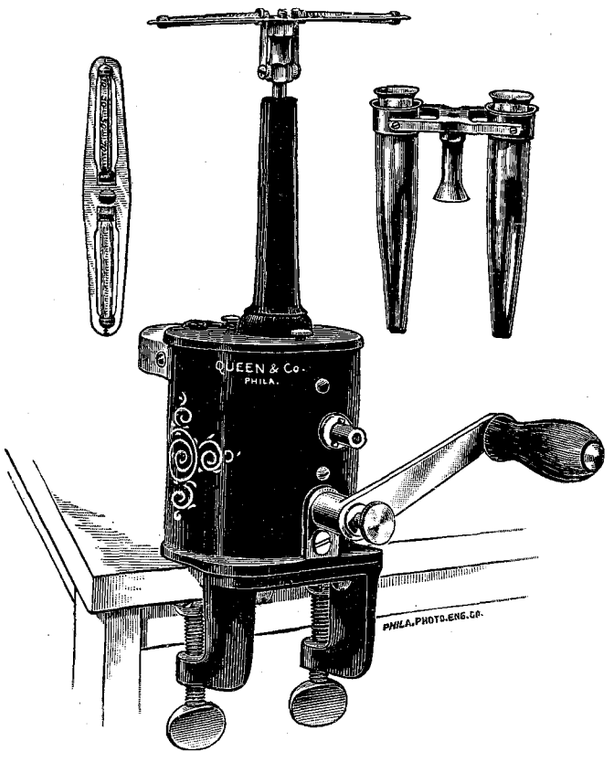
up to the mark 0.5, the dilution is 1 to 200. The second pipette for counting the white blood-corpuscles is similarly constructed."

The count is made by drawing a drop of blood by puncture, sucking first the drop and then a diluting fluid up into the pipette in the desired proportions, and then depositing a drop of the mixture on the disk and pressing it down with a cover-glass, placing the whole under the microscope and counting. The dilution is



A DOUBLE-SPEED CENTRIFUGE WITH TUBES FOR SEDIMENTATION AND HEMATOKRIT.

necessary because in pure blood the corpuscles would be packed so tightly together as to make counting impossible. Knowing the number of corpuscles in a single square of the disk, that on the whole disk is obtained by multiplication, and then, from the cubic contents of the drop and the degree of dilution in the pipette, the number in a cubic centimeter or a cubic inch can be determined. Says Dr. Robin:

"A similar procedure is employed in counting the white blood-corpuscles, only the diluent fluid is one-third to one-half per cent. acetic acid, to which a little gentian violet may be added if a stain is desired. The acetic acid destroys the red corpuscles, while the white become more prominent. In cases where the question of expense enters largely into consideration, the counting of both red and white can be done at the same time. Only in this case the dilution should always be 1 to 200 and at least 256 squares counted. The white cells are stained, and therefore easily recognized, and the whole field can be gone over in a few minutes. Having determined the entire number of white corpuscles, proceed with the calculation in the manner described above. The normal proportion of red blood-corpuscles is 5,000,000 to the cubic millimeter, but this will vary under different circumstances, even in health, and a slight variation below or above the normal limit is not to be looked upon as pathologic. In this connection it is also well to bear in mind that after a severe diarrhœa the number of red corpuscles is considerably increased, reaching as high as 7,000,000 to the cubic millimeter, this being due to the withdrawal of plasma from the blood. On the other hand, copious drinking may temporarily diminish the number of corpuscles by the reverse effect. The proportion of white blood-cells is normally even more variable, the variation extending from 1 to 300 to 1 to 700 red ones."

Another method of counting, or rather of measuring the amount of, corpuscles is by means of the hematokrit, whose action depends on the fact that one kind of corpuscles is heavier than the other, so that they can be separated, like milk and cream, by a centrifugal apparatus. Says the author:

"This consists of a metal frame in the shape of two arms, each carrying a small capillary tube graduated from 0 to 100. The blood is obtained in the manner described above. The tube is completely filled with blood by means of a rubber tube connected with a dropper. Both ends of the tube are quickly covered with a little vaselin so as to prevent the blood from adhering to the part of the frame with which the terminal ends come in contact. The tube is then placed in the arm, its outer end fitting into a small, cup-like, rubber-cushioned depression, while the inner end is held by a spring. The whole is adjusted to a double-speed centrifuge, or an electric centrifuge especially arranged for this purpose, and rotated at a speed of 70 revolutions of the crank or 10,000 revolutions by the electric motor, per minute, for two minutes. The tubes are then removed and the percentage read off, the scale being rendered visible by a magnifying lens front. The volume of the red blood-corpuscles will be seen as a red column, while the white occupy a shorter column above, being almost invisible, except in cases of leucocythemia. Each degree of the scale represents the per cent. in volume and is supposed to contain 100,000 red corpuscles."

The hematokrit, Dr. Robin thinks, is not so accurate as the hemocytometer, but it is easier to use and cheaper, and in many cases is as satisfactory.

Some Curiosities of Our Calendar.—"As we are at the beginning of a year," says *La Science pour Tous*, "there is still time to recall certain curiosities of the Gregorian calendar. Thus, since the reform of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, no century can begin with a Wednesday, a Friday, or a Sunday. Also, the same calendar can be used every twenty years. January and October of the same year always begin with the same day. So do April and July, also September and December. February, March, and November also begin with the same day. New Year's Day and St. Sylvester's Day also fall on the same day, except of course in leap-years. Each day of the week has served as a day of rest somewhere; Sunday among Christians, Monday with the Greeks, Tuesday with the Persians, Wednesday with the Assyrians, Thursday with the Egyptians, Friday with the Turks, and Saturday with the Jews. Finally, the error of the Gregorian calendar, compared with the actual course of the sun, does not exceed one day in 4,000 years. As it is quite probable that neither you nor I shall ever verify this, we shall not risk very much by believing the statement."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN answer to an inquiry sent out by the British admiralty a few years ago to ascertain the warship-building facilities of Great Britain, it was found that the whole British navy, about 1,500,000 tons, could be duplicated in two years' time," says *The Marine Review*.

"IN considering the problem of heating the large department-stores which are now to be found in nearly every big city, it is very well worth taking into account the animal heat distributed by the many customers who come into such establishments," says *Cassier's Magazine*, March. "That this is considerable is evidenced by the experience of at least one engineer, who in one such case found that after 9:30 A. M. on a day in midwinter, with the thermometer at the freezing-point, no other heat was needed to keep the place warm. This fact, however, emphasizes as well the great need of a good system of ventilation in such buildings, as without it the air would soon become vitiated much beyond any reasonably permissible degree."

THE WORLD'S MINERALS.—"Great Britain maintains its position as the great coal merchant of the world," says *Industries and Iron*, "supplying two fifths of the coal required by the inhabitants of the earth, and employing more than one third of the total number of men who work in mines. In his report on the mineral output, Dr. Le Neve Foster, the Chief Inspector of Mines in this country, shows that America leads in iron, Great Britain being second, the deposits of Alsace-Lorraine placing Germany third on the list with an output of ten million tons of ore. Spain produces the largest quantity of lead, the Malay peninsula is responsible for nearly two thirds of the world's supply of tin, and the mines of Upper Silesia make the German empire foremost as a zinc-producing country. The South African Republic has been assailing the position of the United States as a gold-producer, altho the latter still leads in silver."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

TENDENCIES OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

THE editors of some of the religious papers have been taking other members of their craft to task recently for their alleged tendency to put matters of purely secular importance more and more to the front in their columns to the exclusion of topics relating to the religious or spiritual interests of their readers. Thus *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston) deplores the increasing secularization of the religious papers, and *The Southern Churchman* (Richmond) records it as "a sad thing" that nearly all its exchanges "give the prominence to secular news." It sees in this "a sad degeneracy of the religious press." The editor of *The Southwestern Presbyterian* (New Orleans) comes to the defense of the secular department and differs with his brethren who think such a feature a sign of degeneracy. He proceeds to say:

"Many families take only a religious newspaper, and without this would be left in ignorance of much of value. Again, we know of no law restricting the reading of the religious journal to Sunday. Years ago we remember a Southern religious journal so printed its issue that one could easily separate the sheets into two, one strictly secular and the other as strictly a religious paper, and advised the divorce. But as it seems not to have been kept up, we presume it was not found to work in the direction of stricter observance of the law of the Sabbath. A Northern paper of wide circulation attempts to solve the problem by treating its secular items with a universal tincture of Scripturalism. Every paragraph telling secular news is finished off with an ingeniously jointed passage from the Bible. Now, it occurs to us that events affecting the welfare of the race and church, and on the minds of all men, may be so treated in a religious spirit without making of each a homily that it shall not be incompatible with the sacredness of the Lord's day or antagonistic to its proper topics of thought and speech."

Another and a closely related phase of the same subject is discussed by *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York). It calls attention to a radical change which it asserts is gradually coming over the press, both secular and religious. The great dailies are printing "more and more religious matter," while our great religious weeklies are printing less and less of what may be called strictly religious, and more and more that of a secular nature. What inference or conclusion is to be drawn from this state of things? In this connection *The Churchman* goes on to say:

"The definite abandonment of the field of religious journalism by *The Outlook*, and to a less extent by *The Independent*, is an interesting fact which ought to have a kernel of profitable meaning in it. *The Outlook* does not wish any longer to be considered a 'religious journal.' It is a literary magazine, edited with admirable judgment, deservedly and increasingly popular; but our strict forefathers would not have permitted its reading on Sunday."

The Christian Work (undenom., New York) quotes the foregoing passage and comments as follows:

"Notwithstanding the alleged definite abandonment of the field of religious journalism by the two great journals mentioned by our contemporary, it is very evident that even *The Churchman* does not for a moment believe that there is any falling-off in what is commonly called religion, or in religious convictions and activities, throughout the country. On the other hand, the fact that our great secular newspapers are printing 'more and more religious matter,' including religious articles, sermons, and the Sunday-school lessons also, conclusively proves that the popular demand for religious matter is increasing. The fact, if it be a fact, as asserted by our contemporary, that some of our great weeklies do not wish longer to be considered as strictly religious journals, only goes to show individual tastes and inclinations, rather than any great change in the popular mind. If there is any change among the masses the movement is in the opposite direction.

"This fact can not admit of more conclusive proof than that stated by our contemporary when it asserts that the great secular papers are printing 'more and more religious matter.' They are becoming conscious of the fact that the great reading public is growing more and more thoughtful, and that with this growing intelligence the desire for religious reading is increasing even more than that for purely literary reading. The fact is, the field for each is constantly enlarging. There was never a time when the outlook was brighter or more encouraging for a good religious newspaper. A church or a religious journal that can not find support nowadays may as well look to itself at once for the real cause. It will find it there rather than in the lack of an appreciative religious tendency among the masses. Not one out of a dozen of the papers that are launched in the secular field finally succeed. Literary newspaperdom is one vast graveyard. The Darwinian theory is as applicable in regard to newspapers as to all other creations, and it would indeed be strange if 'the survival of the fittest' found its only exception in religious journalism."

IS CHRISTIANITY HOSTILE TO SCIENCE?

THE Rev. Julius F. Seebach, A.M., admits that the genius of Christianity seems to have proved itself in early years opposed to the highest intellectual education, in spite of the common belief of Christians that their religion has been the source of all intellectual advancement during the past nineteen centuries. If we call up the evidence of history, says Mr. Seebach, the church is made to take a most unenviable attitude toward the truths of science. He writes (in *The Lutheran Quarterly*):

"We are told that education had made vast strides among the Greeks and Romans. In many of their deductions the philosophers had approximated truths that have but lately been revealed to the modern world. A comparatively short time was required to develop these truths, but that, unfortunately, was denied by the attitude of the Christian leaders. . . . . .

"The Christians at first took no interest in the theories of the ancients concerning the earth. For them it was a fallen world, destined to be destroyed before long. Eusebius said: 'It is not through ignorance of the things admired by them, but through contempt of their useless labor, that we think little of these matters, turning our souls to better things.' Basil of Cæsarea declared it a matter of indifference to him 'whether the earth is a sphere, or a cylinder, or a disk, or concave in the middle like a fan.' Already, however, there were the beginnings of opposition to the philosophic theories. Lactantius called the ideas of the astronomers 'bad and useless,' and confuted the theory of the earth's sphericity by Scripture and reason. Tho Augustine inclined to belief in the sphericity of the earth, he was at one with the rest of the Fathers in opposing the theory of the antipodes. 'Scripture speaks of no such descendants of Adam,' he says, and urges, as proof, that they could not see Christ at His second coming. Gregory Nazianzen proved that it was impossible to sail beyond Gibraltar. Lactantius asked: 'Is there any one so senseless as to believe that there are men whose footsteps are higher than their heads? that the crops and trees grow downward? that the rains and snow and hail fall upward toward the earth?' So the opposition grew until it was incorporated in the theology of the church. Ambrose and Basil thought a man might be saved who believed in the antipodes, but the great majority of the theologians had their doubts.

"The attitude of the Fathers toward geological theories was one of indifference and contempt, since they believed that the earth was soon to be dissolved. Jerome thought that the twisted earth-crust exhibited the wrath of God against the sin of the world. . . . . .

"Nor was the conception of meteorology among the early Christians more enlightened. Tertullian proved, by means of Scripture, that lightning was hell-fire. Hilary believed that the firmament was very much lower than the heavens, and that it was created both for the support of the waters above the firmament, and to temper the atmosphere below; Ambrose imagined that thunder was caused by blasts of air forcing their way through the solid firmament; Jerome thought that the waters above the firma-

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ment were frozen to ice in order to keep everything in its place. . . . . .

"While the Greek and Roman philosophies were rapidly approximating the great truths that are acknowledged to-day, and others that have but lately been established, there was coming into being a new force that was to suppress all such speculation. There was but a short distance to go and the learning of to-day would have been anticipated; but the new religion, in the person of its theologians, barred the way with the vast power it wielded. The declarations of Origen, Tertullian, Augustine, and the rest, that the study of nature was useless because the world was condemned and certain to be destroyed soon, raised a barrier to true scientific thinking that was insurmountable for many centuries. .

"The philosophers took the proper attitude toward what is now conceived as advanced education, while the theologians were hostile to it. Isolated statements may qualify the conclusion in one respect or another, but it can never be reversed. There is nothing to do with the conclusion but to accept it."

Admitting this much, Mr. Seebach goes on to trace the reasons for the inherent antagonism between Christianity and the pagan schools, and reminds us, on behalf of the early Fathers, that we must not attempt to express the conditions of their times in terms of ours.

Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D., LL.D., on the other hand, comes out with the statement that "the church is not, and never has been, the opponent of science." He reminds us that the clergy of Monte Cassino were the best astronomers of Europe, and claims that it was not the church that persecuted Galileo, but only the administrators of the hour. He writes (*The Homiletic Review*):

"What was the attitude of the church as to instruction in secular knowledge and in regard to pagan culture? It is an evidence of the breadth of view of the church that, in spite of the attempts of some recent writers to represent ancient Christianity as intolerably narrow and anti-civic, the Christians sent their children constantly to the pagan schools, where they were instructed in the whole course of the ordinary Roman curriculum. The wonderful familiarity of the Fathers with pagan literature attests the wisdom of the church in this respect, and her noble faith that those who possessed the wisdom of Christ would be enlarged in mind, but not corrupted in heart, by contact with the great masters of Greece and Rome. On the benches of that school which Marcus Aurelius founded at Athens, Diodorus of Tarsus, Gregory Nazianzen, and St. Basil sat side by side with Julian the later emperor, and with the most ambitious youths of paganism. . . .

"Tertullian forbade Christians to teach in pagan schools, because they would thus necessarily commend the pagan cults; but even he allows the lawfulness of learning from heathen teachers, and indorses the plea that if we repudiate secular studies, divine studies are impossible. Chrysostom was educated in religious knowledge by his Christian mother, but in rhetoric and philosophy his instructors were respectively Libanius and Andragathias, two pagan teachers. . . . . .

"In spite of the debate in the ancient church concerning the desirability of studying the productions of pagan genius, all the more eminent of the Christian Fathers for five hundred years received their intellectual training in pagan schools, or in schools which followed the traditions of pagan culture."

At the beginning of the medieval age, Bishop Hurst tells us, there was a second birth of Christian education. The aspiration of the church for great schools was a controlling passion of this period, says the writer. And further on:

"All through the period from the beginning of the Reformation down to the present time, the church, altho with many errors, was the mother of universities, while, on the other hand, the universities supplied the church with its strongest exponents and evangelists with tireless steps. Public schools, tho crude in form at first, were introduced in Germany directly through the efforts of Luther. The intermediate schools were then established. The German gymnasium of to-day owes its real origin to the period of the Reformation. During the centuries since the Reformation, over twenty universities, three fourths of which are Protestant, have been founded in Germany alone. Holland has built up, in addition to the University of Leyden, five other universities; and all are the direct result of her Protestantism."

Bishop Hurst also reminds us that all the schools for higher education which were built up in the American colonies began with theology, and that the same ecclesiastical trend is observable in the history of all the early American colleges.

THE MADABA MOSAIC MAP OF PALESTINE.

THE most unique archeological discovery that has been made in the department of biblical research for a long time is the find of an old Mosaic map of Palestine in the floor of the Byzantine church at Madaba. The discovery was made some months ago, but only recently have the fruits of a closer investigation of this peculiar specimen of biblical archeology been made public by specialists. A noteworthy description of this kind, from the pen of A. Schulten, is found in the Beilage of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 36), to which source we are indebted for the following particulars:

The Mosaic chart of the Holy Land found at Madaba dates from the sixth Christian century, and is not only the oldest map of Palestine in existence, but is the oldest geographical chart of any kind in existence. The Pentinger way chart of the Roman empire is indeed based on an original that was produced in the fourth century, but is itself a copy prepared eight hundred years later. There are still other older maps in existence, among them the famous *mappæ mundi*, dating from the seventh century, of which Miller has published an excellent reproduction; but none of these reach the venerable age of the Madaba chart. There can be no doubt as to the date of this mosaic, as the city of Jerusalem is pictured on it in the forms and with the surroundings it had before its destruction by the Persians in 614 A.D. Considering the age of the chart, it is a remarkable production, made with noteworthy accuracy, and presenting an abundance of names and pictures that is actually phenomenal from a topographical point of view.

The discovery, as is usual in these cases, was accidental. The little Christian congregation at Madaba undertook to erect a new church on the foundation of an old Byzantine basilica. The pavement of the old structure proved to be a mosaic of a kind that can not be duplicated anywhere. Pater Kleophas, the librarian of the Jerusalem Patriarchate, undertook to save what could be saved, but a closer examination showed that about two thirds of this splendid chart, which originally included all Palestine and its bordering districts, had been destroyed, chiefly by the Arabs, twelve centuries ago. In brilliant colors, the leading details are given in this mosaic, the Dead Sea, the Jordan, the Sea of Galilee, the city of Jerusalem and other towns, also hills, trees, chapels, etc., all localities that have become famous chiefly through Old-Testament history. The New-Testament data and places in connection with the life and doings of Christ are not so prominently marked. The center of the chart is a really fine production of the city of Jerusalem, which is here represented as the center of the world.

Fortunately this portion of the original has been preserved, the present remains extending as far north as Neapolis, the modern Nablus, and in the south the Nile, while in the west is found Ascalon. Of the entire length from north to south, probably one half of the chart is lost, and from east to west one third. In accordance with older geographical methods the top of the map is not the north, but the east, on the ground that the East was the seat of Paradise, to which the eyes of the faithful turn as do the eyes of the Moslems to Mecca. Not only are the geographical places marked, but the names are also added, sometimes with descriptions of their importance, *e.g.*, "the desert Sin, where the manna was sent down from heaven." Rather singularly Mount Sinai is not marked. In the manner of filling out details, as was the custom especially among the chartographers of the Middle Ages, singular features are added illustrative of the places mentioned. Thus the Jordan is fairly alive with pictures of fishes, but there are none in the Dead Sea. In the desert of Judea there is a picture of a lion pursuing a deer.

The picture of the city of Jerusalem is the *pièce de résistance*

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of the entire chart. It is not only the oldest map of the sacred city extant, but the oldest of any city in existence, as the oldest chart of Rome dates from the thirteenth century. Jerusalem is here depicted in oval shape, the greatest length from north to south. A wide bazar street, perfectly straight, cuts through the entire city, on both sides of which are long rows of colonnaded houses and business places, after the characteristic manner of the architecture of the Hellenistic period. The most prominent building in the city is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In fact, it is a picture of the holy city in its most flourishing post-biblical period.

Just what the gains from this chart will be for biblical science has not yet been fully determined. Reproductions of various portions of the map have been made, but a thoroughly reliable edition is now in process of preparation by the officials of the German Palestine Society. Schulten concludes his interesting and instructive account with the opinion that, while the Madaba chart offers a mass of new problems, the chief benefit it will give to the Bible student will be in the historical department.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"CHINESE" GORDON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

THERE has lately come to light a letter that General "Chinese" Gordon wrote to a missionary, expressing his views of the character, appearance, and location of the Garden of Eden. *The Strand*, London, has procured the letter and published it with the following preface: "The letter was written in 1882, and is of unique interest not only on account of the eminence of the writer, but also because of the fact that he was probably the most competent person in the world to deal with this fascinating subject, owing to the extent of his researches as an archeologist in the Orient, combined with deep religious feeling, which was the keynote of all his actions."

General Gordon writes:

"The following are the reasons for the theory that the Garden of Eden is at or near Seychelles. I could even put it at Praslin, a small isle twenty miles north of Mahé.*

"Allow that Genesis is not allegorical, that Eden, its garden, its two trees, did exist on this earth. Eden is a district, the garden is a spot chosen in that district, the trees were actual trees, imbued for a time with spiritual qualities; these trees, the bush, the ark, the tabernacle, and temple differed nothing from the same things in the world, except for the time during which they were spiritually consecrated or set apart for manifestations of God or Satan.

"God's consecration made things which were equally clean, clean and unclean; therefore I see no reason for doubting that God did set apart the two trees to be one of Life, the other of Knowledge; or that God, when these two trees had fulfilled their purpose, should have relegated them back to their former ordinary tree position. We see this in the way the Temple is no more than any other building; in the way the Philistines and Titus and Nebuchadnezzar carried off the holy things of God, which at one time it was death to touch.

"I therefore maintain that there is no reason to doubt but that the two trees of the earth were used as mystical or sacramental trees in Eden's Garden, or that they were destroyed when they fulfilled their mission; they were, I think, relegated back to their position as trees.

"Allowing this, what was the temptation of man? Here is his soliloquy: 'It must be good to eat; it looks nice. I wonder what would be the effect of eating it, just a little bit?' In this we must put ourselves in man's position. He then could have no other temptation but this—he could only be tempted by his belly's appetite; he could desire no carriage, dress, or jewels; he had no one to be spiteful to, to be jealous of, to hate; he could be greedy and he could be curious; he was as a child, curious and greedy, so that the temptation was necessarily that which it was.

"We ever have many doors open to temptation, for the increase of man increases the doors by which we can be tempted. The temptation was, in its result, distrust of God, a feeling that God withheld something from man. In man is implanted by nature the spirit of inquiry. We all know this. Tell a child not to open a certain book, he immediately has an immense longing to open that book, which he would not have noticed had he not been forbidden to touch it. You can test it yourself. Leave a dozen lozenges on your table, tell a child not to eat them, let the child see them constantly, tell him only once, and add to your telling that, if he eats, something unknown to him will happen. Keep treating the child kindly so that he will not fear you; some day you will find eleven lozenges—at least, I think so. Therefore I think the forbidding of the tree was, even to our own reason, a fair test to man, and that the very fact of this distrust and forgetfulness of God was virtually a communion with Satan, a sacrament with Satan; a mystical eating, tho material, which led to Satan communicating or inoculating man with evil—poisoning, tainting him.

"Now with respect to the other tree, the Tree of Life, there is no reason to doubt but that man often had eaten of it; before his banquet on the forbidden tree, man had communed with God, when He named the animals, etc., and there is every probability that he did eat of the Tree of Life. I do not go into detail on this, for you know the Scriptures, and you know what is written of the Bread of Life, the fruit of the Tree of Life, etc., which, eventually in the last chapter of Revelations, appears again alone, not with the Tree of Knowledge; therefore I think man often partook of the Tree of Life in the garden.

"When he had eaten of the Tree of Knowledge he was prevented from so doing, for he had acquired a taint from thus eating, which, if he had after eaten of the Tree of Life, would have given him immortality; in his degraded state he would have mixed God with Satan in their attributes which can not be—God will not serve with Satan. I do not go into all this, for I have not time, but I believe that the Tree of Life spiritually exists, also the Tree of Knowledge; that we eat sometimes of one, sometimes of the other; that the fiery cherubim is the law which guards the Tree of Life, and it is only through the broken body, the veil of Christ, we can approach to eat of the fruit of the Tree of Life, which is Christ.

"I am now relating to you how these thoughts first struck me and the order in which they did.

"Well, I thought there were two trees—actual trees—which had been sacramental and had ceased to be so; and in Praslin, near Seychelles, and only there in the whole world, is a magnificent tree, curious beyond description, called the Prince of the Vegetable kingdom; it is unique in its species, and on earth—the Laodicean Seychellarum or Coco di Mir. This, I believe, was the Tree of Knowledge. I then thought if the one tree is to be found, so is the other, and this, I think, is the Arto carpus incisa, or bread-fruit; it is an humble tree, of no great distinction, yet to an observer it is as unique in its kind and among trees as the other. This last tree is only found in the Indian Ocean. It is a life-sustaining tree, and like the other it is full of Scriptural types.

"Having thought that these were the two trees, then the question arose, where was the Garden of Eden? And first came the information that Seychelles is of granite, and all other isles out here are volcanic, granite being the more ancient formation. Then the Rev. D. Bury mentioned casually that the verse, Gen. ii. 10, could be read that the four rivers flowed into Eden, not out of it. I have been at the sources of Euphrates, Tigris, etc., and unless the rivers were forced to flow backward, no spot could agree to a central basin in those lands, while a flood does not change features of 10,000 feet high. So I took the river Euphrates as Euphrates, on which is Babylon, and Hiddekel as Tigris, on which is Nineveh (*vide* Daniel). They meet and flow into the Persian Gulf.

"Babylon oppressed Israel; Nineveh oppressed Israel. Required, two other rivers connected with the oppression of Israel.

"The question of whether ever a river came down the valley of the Jordan into the Red Sea is one which has been much discussed. That an immense crevasse exists from the source of the Jordan to the Red Sea is the case; the depression of the Dead Sea is the difficulty; the ravines of Kedron and Gihon are very deep.

"Taking my grounds spiritually and the similarity of the name Gihon with the brook of Jerusalem, I think that they are the same.

"The Pison, or Nile, flowed into the Red Sea; the Gihon, or

*The Seychelles are a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean belonging to Great Britain, east of Zanzibar. Mahé is the largest island of the group.

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Gihon brook flowed into the Red Sea, joined, flowed down, met the Euphrates and Tigris, united near Socrota, and the soundings shown end in a deep basin 2,600 fathoms deep, which is close to Seychelles. Cush is written in margin for Ethiopia. Cush was the son of Nimrod*; his land was probably near Babylon, now Bab el Mandeb. Perim means Bab (gate) el (of) Mandeb (the world).

"Pison means overflowing—the Nile overflows. Egypt oppresses Israel. The Nile is believed now to flow into the Red Sea; the Blue Nile encompasses Godjam, a province of Abyssinia, in which there is gold. Haviloh, son of Joktan, son of Shem, went with Sheba and Ophir to Mesha (Sale's Koran says) and spread along the Red Sea. The sea of Zugla, opposite Aden, is called Sirius, Habiloh Sheba, and Ophir is generally connected with Abyssinia, so I think Pison is the Nile.

"Gihon means 'bursting forth'; the brook Gihon is the southern side of Jerusalem; it meets Kedron and flows, when it does flow, to the Salt sea (Dead Sea) by the valley of Fire; it is Tophet, Hinnom, the valley of slaughter, the sewer of Jerusalem, the site of all abominable sacrifices; it is connected with Jerusalem in an evil way; it has the same name as Genesis. Now comes a difficulty.

"This is about the substance of everything about Eden—its garden and its trees; quite useless if tended to illustrate a great truth. The first word God utters to man is 'Thou shalt not eat'; the last injunction Christ gives is 'Take, eat.' To the world at large the history of the Fall is foolishness; such effects could never come from so small a cause as eating of a tree. So the large proportion of professing Christians: they believe the first, but put aside the second, eating, as impossible to produce any such effects.

"What was the forbidden fruit? It was fruit of the ground. What is the bidden fruit? It is fruit of corn and juice of grapes. Both nothing—yet one caused great things. May not the other cause growth? The sequence of one eating was not known; the sequence of the other may not be known in its fulness. Yet it may be believed to be far, infinitely far greater.

"A child and the highest angel can understand that by eating a poison one is ill, by eating an antidote one is cured. Yet the highest angel could not understand the depths of eating either.

"Are we therefore to wait for that understanding? We ate in Adam in distrust, let us eat in trust. Let even curiosity lead us to do so. We are bidden. Why not try it?"

Franklin's Attitude toward Religion.—Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, in the chapter on "Franklin's Religion" in his "Many-sided Franklin" papers in *The Century*, writes:

"Franklin had that rarest kind of tolerance which tolerates the opinions of others, and tho he laughingly asserted that 'orthodoxy is my doxy, and heterodoxy is your doxy,' his whole life was one contradiction of the epigram, for the faith or lack of faith of his circle of friends ranged from the most doctrinal of ministers to the most radical of free-thinkers. For such rigid Puritans as the Rev. Drs. Cooper and Mather of Boston, for the enthusiast Whitefield, for the Anglican bishop of St. Asaph, and for the Abbés de La Roche and Morellet he showed as much affection and respect as he did for Hume, Lord Le Despenser, Thomas Paine, and others closer in accord with his own views. Nor was it ever a one-sided regard. No man in Pennsylvania exercised such influence over the Quakers. Massachusetts made him her agent in Great Britain, and he served her faithfully, even to the defending of her religious intolerance against English criticism. In France the papal nuncio consulted him frequently and followed his advice in the changes the Revolutionary War made possible or necessary in the Catholic church in America. Absolutely unsectarian as he was, Franklin apparently was trusted by all sects, and he seems never to have refused a service that he could render any one of them."

Pulpits and Rich Men.—The Boston *Herald* asks, "Who is the parson who writes from Boston to the New York *Sun* to say that the trouble in the churches these days, and the reason why so many clergymen are being driven out of their pulpits into other callings, is that rich men padlock and chain the pulpits, and the clergymen are not permitted to speak their minds? According to this Boston pastor the rich run the churches, and the man who controls a dozen stock corporations, because he owns the majority of the shares, doesn't see why he shouldn't own a parish because he pays the most money for its support. Can this be so, or is this pastor having an exceptional experience?" *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) replies to the last question and says that it is not so. It adds: "There is not one minister in a thousand who has any occasion to complain of his being hampered in any way, and the thousandth man is more than likely a crank. We have heard ministers complaining of the contraction of the liberty of the pulpit, but when the question is put straight to them, 'Is your liberty restricted in any way? Do you not have all the liberty you want?' the invariable answer is that personally he can find no fault. It is more probable that the commercial spirit of the age has taken possession of the minister himself, and instead of doing the work he can and should do, he is casting about for a better 'chance,' and throwing the blame on the commercial spirit of the age—that drives him into a larger salary in some secular occupation."

* This appears to be an oversight. See Genesis x. 8: "And Cush begat Nimrod."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to the latest census, Amsterdam, the capital of Holland, has 516,000 inhabitants, of whom nearly 92,000 are Catholics—not quite a fifth.

AN interesting gift has just been made by Princess Bonaparte, widow of Prince Lucian Bonaparte, to the library of the University College of Wales, consisting of the valuable case of polyglot Bibles collected by the Prince.

FIFTEEN clergymen in New Brunswick, N. J., have informed the people of that city that they discountenance Sunday funerals, not only because of the unnecessary and uncalled-for strain upon them as clergymen, but because of the amount of Sunday labor required of laboring men who need rest.

THE Rev. Donald McLeod, D.D., editor of *Good Words*, London, and one of Queen Victoria's chaplains, has resigned his position as a preacher to the Glasgow Christian Institute, because an inquiry was instituted by the directors into his conduct in identifying himself with the movement for the revival of classical drama in Glasgow.

IN a recent work on "Hebrew Synonyms" special attention is given to the wisdom literature of the Bible, in which religion is represented as wisdom and wickedness as folly. In this part of the Scriptures four kinds of fools are discovered, each distinguished by a different name; they are the prating fool, the stubborn fool, the wicked fool, and the blundering fool.

THE Austrian *Wochenblatt* prints in its issue of March 10 an article on the condition of the Galician Jews. The writer of the article thinks it an urgent necessity that something be done to ameliorate the condition of those people, and that the only way to effectually help them would be to procure for them opportunity for work, and a small credit which would enable them to compete in business with their Gentile neighbor.

THE following statistics of the Little Sisters of the Poor will be found interesting: Total number of sisters, 4,558; deaths during the year 1898, 73; total deaths since the community was founded, 1,613; old people cared for last year, 39,687; died during the year, 7,303; total decease since the beginning, 162,777; total number of establishments in various parts of the world, 274; houses in the United States, 41.

ACCORDING to *The American Hebrew*, the English Zionists have set on foot a movement "that will awaken a responsive chord in Jews everywhere." It is proposed to acquire the site of the Maccabean tombs at Modin, together with the surrounding land. For this purpose £1,000 will be required, and it is proposed to secure this sum from English Zionists. Then those of other countries will be invited to provide a fund for the foundation of a colony agricultural college, or some similar establishment upon the site as a memorial.

The Angelus says that great gratification is expressed at the Vatican at the notification that Professor Schell, of Wurzburg, Germany, has yielded and expressed a willingness to bring his writings into conformity with the dogmas of the church, and not to teach anything which the church considers erroneous. Schell's works had been placed on the "Index Expurgatorious" simultaneously with the issue of the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons, they being regarded by the theological authorities as extreme expressions of doctrines which Archbishop Ireland stigmatized as falsely styled Americanism.

STEPS have been taken by the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers and the Open and Institutional Church League looking to the formation of a national federation of churches and Christian workers. Letters have been sent to pastors, denominational leaders, and the officers of organizations interdenominational or federative in their character asking (1) their judgment as to the need and feasibility of such a federation, and (2) if one is organized, whether cooperation may be expected. The secretary of the committee has already received many replies, nearly all favoring the national federation, and in every case promising active cooperation if one is organized.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

AMERICAN "EXPANSION" AND ITS BEARING ON ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

WHEN the United States began to extend its sphere of influence beyond the shores of the American continent, it was to be expected that it would be solicited to take sides in the game of international politics. England's elation over the new development has been unconcealed, and Germany is warned by the British press that America's move is not in the interest of the Kaiser's colonial ambitions. British writers express themselves in much the same strain as is used by a writer in *The Contemporary Review*, who says:

"In the realization of the German Emperor's designs England stood and stands in the way. Germany can only become the leading commercial and colonial power by her downfall. The consummation of that catastrophe becomes, therefore, the first and the essential condition for the success of the Emperor's policy. . . . But a new and unexpected factor has been introduced into the problem by the easily gained naval triumph of America, the sudden manifestation of an imperial spirit in the United States, and the unexpected assertion of American pretensions in the far East. In the twinkling of an eye almost this vital change has occurred in the international situation, and it is a change as beneficial to British interests as it is disturbing to the calculation of their opponents. The American people, with characteristic shrewdness, have detected this resentment and hostility, and they are in no mood to put up with browbeating from any one. At this moment the question turns on whether the German Emperor can induce Russia and France to join him in a demonstration of superior naval force to that possessed by the United States, both in the Pacific and the Atlantic, and the answer to that question largely depends on whether he and the Emperor of Russia between them can exercise sufficient personal pressure in England to induce our Government, in return for some empty concessions in Africa, some easily broken promises in China, to hold its hand, to hesitate for the necessary moment, while they enforce their will on the United States. This is the peril to the creation of a real Anglo-Saxon alliance, and it is one that is close at hand."

The London *Speaker* thinks that this so-called Anglo-Saxon alliance, "which makes for peace and progress and is to the advantage of all the world," is practically in existence. The Toronto *Globe* points out that John Bull is very affable, Americans like to be praised, and so they naturally prefer England to Germany. Referring to the protests of Germans and Irish against the Anglo-Saxon sentiment in the United States, the paper says:

"The trouble is that the Irishmen and Germans can not do anything that will reach the real seat of the trouble. They can, of course, help to prevent any formal alliance between the two countries, but they can not prevent Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain and the English newspapers from saying nice things about the United States and its people, and until they can prevent that it will be hard to stop their fellow countrymen from feeling somewhat friendly toward gentlemen who speak so kindly of them. Reciprocal compliments will be indulged in, and the life of those who think that the British empire is the thing that walks in darkness is made very, very unpleasant."

That this friendly attitude of Great Britain was not without effect, is certain. The Shanghai *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* expresses itself to the following effect:

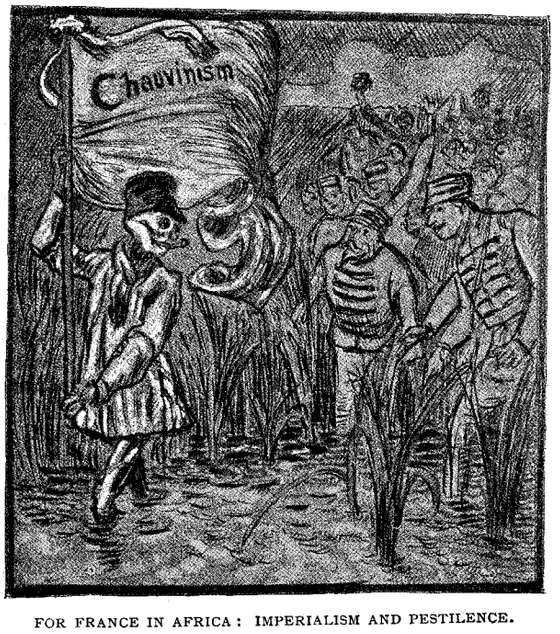
The relations between the German and American naval officers were cordial at first, and officers and men of the two fleets were on excellent terms. Gradually, however, the attitude of the English and American press made Admiral Dewey thoughtful, for as a sailor he may have international friendships. The manner of the Americans changed noticeably when the British ships saluted the hoisting of the American flag in Manila. This was a breach of neutrality so flagrant that the Germans could not imitate it without loss of self-respect.

The possibility that there may be an element in the United States which, while American, refuses to be classified as "Anglo-Saxon," is either made light of or ignored altogether in England. The New York *Staats-Zeitung* explains as follows the silence of the British press with regard to the anti-English demonstrations now going on in the United States:

"These demonstrations evidently do not suit in England. An American newspaper man, who is also correspondent of the London *Leader*, sent a 'special' to London regarding the German-American mass-meeting in Chicago. Up to that time his telegrams had been satisfactory. Now, however, he was informed that such news was not wanted, and that he had better 'stop his cabling.'"

Most British papers continue to repeat that England saved the United States from a coalition of European powers. Such denials as were made in the interview with our present Secretary of State, as published in *The World*, and never disclaimed, are ignored in

FOR AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES: CONQUEST AND FEVER.



FOR FRANCE IN AFRICA: IMPERIALISM AND PESTILENCE.

The above form two of a series of remarkable cartoons in the *Lustige Blätter*, of Munich, entitled, "A Modern Death Dance."

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England, altho cabled to Europe and quoted in the continental press. On the other hand, the United States is expected to show its gratitude by making substantial concessions, in boundary questions as well as in matters of trade. With regard to the latter, we need not expect any yielding, according to the most outspoken British journals. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"The rivalry of American traders, everywhere backed by a powerful fleet with intent to displace our trading supremacy, is not a prospect to be regarded lightly, even altho these rivals speak our language, and share with us the traditions of a common origin. Community of language and tradition is not in itself sufficient to insure that the trade rivalry between the two countries shall be stedfastly friendly. . . . To suppose, therefore, that all will be well in the future between two such rival forces as Great Britain and America is to misread history and to disregard the witness of human nature. In a quite gentlemanly fashion we can welcome her to the place of honor as a world power, but in doing this it will be foolishness to overlook the possibility that our own position of power in the world may be thereby seriously threatened."

Saturday Night, Toronto, says:

"From a recent publication of the figures regarding the exports and imports of the United States, it appears that, in spite of the large advantage given to British exporters by our tariff, our Yankee neighbors have been able to sell us goods to a greater extent than ever before. What does this mean? . . . If, then, we are getting the advantage of both the duty that we collect upon these goods coming in and the cut in price the United States manufacturer makes to the Canadian importer, we have no reason to feel grieved so long as the local manufacturer is not injured. It appears, however, that the competition over the goods we import is largely between the British and the Yankee manufacturers, and therefore not injurious to the Canadian manufacturer. In cases where our own producers are really injured it would be well to increase the duty."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* nevertheless thinks that the differences between Great Britain and the United States do not go very deep. This is rather doubted by the Germans, who think their good will is to be had by us much less expensively than the good will of England. "We do not need the assistance of the United States," says the *Vossische Zeitung*; "we do not wish to attack any nation. All we desire is to be left in peace." Note is taken by the German press of any sign of good will on our part. Thus the *Kölnische Zeitung*, referring to a speech by Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio, says:

"Mr. Berry's attacks upon Germany have been regarded as painfully tactless by many Germans. But popular representation is very much alike everywhere: our own Reichstag certainly contains members whom we would hardly like to recommend as gentlemen of the Chesterfield type. No wonder that such characters find their way into Parliament in the land of freedom. . . . All the more pleasant is it to find that a patriotic American finds terms to denounce this ridiculous talk of German enmity."

The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The United States until recently was a world by itself, a world large enough to isolate itself and to further civilization according to its own wishes. Nor had the United States any need to prove itself a powerful nation; it was regarded as such even without a big navy and with no army worth mentioning. In fact, the Americans were until lately overrated and spoiled by praise. But we must be forgiven if we refuse to modify our views regarding the 'humanity' which impelled the Americans to go to war; even Carl Schurz can not really believe that story, tho he is compelled to act as if he did."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* admits that Germany has not the navy to cope with an Anglo-American coalition. Every German paper regards England as the disturber, and blames the United States chiefly for being a ready catspaw for British intrigue. "By sowing dissension, England holds her own," says the *Tages Zeitung*, Berlin; "Europe no longer listens to her insinuations, but the inexperienced cousin across the ocean becomes her ready victim." In matters of trade, the Germans hope to come to a lasting understanding with us, altho imports of foodstuffs will be scrutinized very severely for some time, as a natural result of our own distrust of "embalmed beef."

"Sooner or later the Americans and the Germans will discover that England estranges them to suit her own purposes," says the "Chroniqueur politique" of the Paris *Correspondant*, who echoes the sentiments of continental Europe.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CECIL RHODES'S PROPHECY ABOUT AMERICA.

MR. CECIL RHODES, in an interview, has prophesied that the United States will eventually extend the benefits of her humanity, civilization, and progress to the states of South and Central America, once our army is freed from its engagements elsewhere. Many of the British papers comment upon this address to America. *The St. James's Gazette* thinks the program is easy enough. It says:

"No population in the world contains a larger proportion of stirring practical men than the American. As for money, if there are any difficulties in regard to that, it is wholly and solely because there has been waste, due, as all Americans know and most will avow candidly, to wholesale political corruption. But Americans have only to decide that Washington shall 'purge and live cleanly' to put an end to this evil. . . . We can easily foretell the kind of comments which will be made on his remarks on the continent, and to some extent here. No great wit is required to point out the contrast between Mr. Rhodes's readiness to provide Americans with a moral reason for taking what does not belong to us, with his reservation of Canada. . . . Mr. Rhodes was thoroughly justified in pointing out that the present comparative good order of Mexico is wholly and solely the work of Porfirio Diaz, who is the typical Spanish 'man with a stick' who can govern the so-called Latin races and their half-breeds. We believe that President Diaz is himself partly of Indian blood; but his character, the methods, and the ideals are intensely Spanish. When he goes all the old anarchies may break out afresh. . . . Neither when the filling-up process has been carried a little further will the United States be able to endure the neighborhood of a tangle of partly negro, partly Red American, partly Spanish Polands. One only of two things can happen. Either they will reform and give themselves real governments, or they will fall, as the European Poland fell, under the power of the neighbor who can and who will govern."

The Spectator (London) admits that Mr. Rhodes's idea seems at first sight charming; but the fact remains that nations may allow one of their own race to lord it over them, and yet fight very determinedly if the "man with a stick" is a foreigner who respects nothing they hold dear. We give some of *The Spectator's* reasons for regarding the conquest of Latin America as a somewhat risky undertaking:

"The verdict of history, to begin with, is not in favor of world-wide dominations, and the mastery of the two Americas would be the domination of a separate world. Conquering energy, like every other energy, has its limits. . . . A comparatively small body of mail-clad men under Charles Martel stopped forever the northward rush of the Arab, and a handful of Slav cavalry under Sobieski turned back the Turk from the West. The Tatar torrent, which threatened to drown Europe, lost its momentum as it spread round the Caspian and into Russia, and after drowning those regions for two centuries, dried up, one scarcely can perceive why. The resistance of small peoples is sometimes very formidable, or Switzerland would not be a republic, and the energy of the Americans may not prove persistent enough for the vast task of conquest and occupation which Mr. Rhodes sets be-

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fore them. Their system, it must be remembered, tho it produces men of ability, is probably not favorable to the development of meteoric genius, and without a man of that kind the work would hardly be done rapidly. Eating up South America like an artichoke, state by state, would be a task to overstrain any people, even the American. Brazil alone would take twenty years to subjugate and fifty to fill, even if the Union settled her colored races over the malarious section of the vast republic. . . . It is true that the state system as worked in America is a wonderful instrument of empire—we have adopted it ourselves in great part for the free colonies—but it is also a wonderful provision for disintegration. The North may refuse to persist in a career of conquest which wearies it, and with Canada may elect to form a republic with another ideal than that of governing, which latter, tho attractive, wears out the surplus energy of the governors."

ARMAMENTS OF EUROPE.

"WE must be continuously ready for war for fifty years to come," said Field Marshal von Moltke, at the close of the war of 1870–71. Twenty-eight years have passed since then, and the rivalry of France and Germany in matters of armament is as keen as ever. Until recently, France has maintained a larger standing army than Germany, hoping to ruin her supposedly weaker adversary financially. Germany has followed rather unwillingly, but her quickly increasing population has enabled her to bear the strain, and she is to-day nearly free from debt, while her army remains proportionally much smaller than that of France. M. de Freycinet has acknowledged this in a speech before the French Chambers, in which he expressed himself to the following effect:

Our standing army is 561,000 strong, all told, rather less than that of our neighbor, who has the advantage of greater population. The smaller number of troops does not mean less power, tho. Above a certain number, no nation can gain by an increase. Moreover, the small territory in which we would have to meet would be literally covered with troops on the day the war breaks out. On both sides, the number of reserves will be so enormous

JOHN BULL AND THE SCARECROWS.
He's getting used to them.
—*Judy, London.*

that the war will be decided one way or another ere they can be all mobilized. Quality is of more importance than numbers.

This is also the impression of Colonel von Klenck, of Leipsic, who writes to the following effect in the *Nachrichten:*

A modern army corps is twenty kilometers long on the march, and forty with its full baggage train. This alone will give an idea of the skill required in managing it effectively. The battle line of such a corps is four kilometers long; ten such corps—about as much as half the German army—cover forty kilometers. At the battle of Leipsic the front was only fifteen kilometers, at Königgrätz eighteen kilometers.

Smokeless powder has changed much the chances of the battle, as it is much more difficult to discover the strength of the enemy in covered positions. Curiously enough, the responsibility of the commander-in-chief increases, that of the generals decreases somewhat. The one thing needful is thoroughly trained officers, men quick to grasp the general outline of an order, and intelligent enough to act upon their own initiative and responsibility in its execution.

A much-debated question is whether attack or defense will offer the greater advantage. In the German army the attack with a view to an ultimate charge is still regarded as the best. But it requires excellent training and high moral as well as physical qualities if it is to be successful in the face of an enemy of equal mettle, and no enemy should be underrated. Without good men the best munitions of war are useless, now as ever.

It is worth while to point out in this connection that the praise bestowed upon the quality of the men in our army by German officers is not merely complimentary. The same officers, however, think our officers and men both lack systematic training, and the least said about our commissariat the better.

Turning to naval armaments, we find that France intends to bestow her attention more than ever before upon her fleet. M. Lockroy explained the situation on the whole as follows:

When Great Britain sought to force a struggle upon France last year, the French navy was not prepared, lacking not only material, but, above all things, men. France is now in a much better position, and has to-day fifteen ironclads in commission in the Mediterranean Sea, against England's ten. The aim of France must be to equal at least the Triple Alliance in point of tonnage and to create a large fleet of fast cruisers for the destruction of the enemies' commerce. It is quite possible that France has a naval advantage in the matter of submarine destroyers, of which the latest addition to her fleet, the *Gustave Zedé*, seems to be of the most efficient type.

Great Britain contemplates additions to her fleet before which all former increases of her navy appear insignificant. Many papers nevertheless believe that Mr. Goschen only suggested such enormous increase in order to say to Russia: "If you stop building, we will build so much less than we intended." Certainly the British people will not tolerate a reduction of its fleet any more than the Germans that of their army. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Mr. Goschen made some critics of ours in France very angry by saying that an increase of our navy was forced on us by the ambitious building of our neighbors. M. Marc Landry has answered rather tartly that the Naval Defense act is responsible for all the mischief. To that we should, of course, rejoin that the Naval Defense act was made a necessity for us by the French, who were manifestly pushing ahead with their navy, and were presumably minded to put themselves in the position to take their revenge for their Egyptian disappointment. The chain of cause and effect may be followed up to the reign of King John, and in the practical world one must be content to take shorter views. . . . M. Lockroy said: 'It was forgotten that to-day, in Europe, America, or Asia, a nation constantly menaced in its vital interests could not long resist an enemy capable of wresting from it on the ocean all the fruits of its toil.' The world is forgetful, but we are surprised to hear that its mind is a blank concerning so manifest a truth. But we do not wish to take a petty advantage of M. Lockroy. Be he right or wrong in theory or in

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fact, it remains the case that he has given us fair warning, and has kindly supplied Mr. Goschen with an admirable case in support of his speech. The first lord said that France was much intent on building cruisers for commerce-destroying, and that this makes counter-measures necessary for us. Just so. How the necessary work is to be done is a matter for serious consideration; but, at any rate, we know that we had better be careful to provide the means of getting it done."

Germany contemplates no increase of her navy beyond the grants obtained in the Reichstag last year, at least for some years to come. The German naval experts apply the lessons of the Spanish-American war to the effect that ships are useless unless they are ready. Additional men and war material are already being prepared for the ships which will be ready in a few years. It will be remembered that, in 1895, the German navy, altho very weak on paper, practically commanded the North Sea with an efficient squadron while Great Britain was getting ready a squadron to demonstrate against the German Emperor.

M. de Freycinet has had the moral courage to admit in the French Parliament that the spy mania which now and then seizes nations, and especially the French, is useless. *The Spectator*, London, refers to his speech on this matter as follows:

"People fancy, he said, that there is in the army a mass of secrets, but that is quite a mistake. There are very few secrets. There may be occasionally a secret as to an explosive or a rifle, but the scheme of mobilization 'is written on the surface of the territory,' and everybody knows it. Nothing that military *attachés* report can do any harm, and their presence is far more agreeable than that of unrecognized spies. The popular talk of treachery in 1870 was a mere delusion. It is courage which wins battles; treachery plays but a secondary part, often none whatever. The speech, tho warmly applauded, will not cure Frenchmen of a suspicion which is in the Celtic nature, but it may be read with attention even in this country, where we have often noticed absurd complaints about dockyards, armories, and military arsenals are imperfectly closed against spies. How does the enemy's knowledge of a ship's strength help the enemy to escape her fire? The true way is to be permanently ready, to have everything of the best, and then to trust to superior strategy and fighting power."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE EXTENT OF ARMENIAN JOURNALISM.

OF all Oriental nationalities, the Armenians are most influenced by modern journalism, as the circulation of magazines and papers is very considerable among them. *Aus Fremden Zungen*, Stuttgart, describes the Armenian press as follows:

"Journalism is pretty old among the Armenians; their first paper, the *Aztarar*, was founded in 1794. But all publications that have sprung into life since then have been overshadowed by the *Haiasdon*, the official organ of the Armenian Civil Council. This was founded in 1846. It was later changed into the *Massis*, and is to-day the best educational monthly. The most valuable literary periodical is the *Hairenik*, which counts the poet Arshak Chobanian among its editors. It is one of the ten Armenian papers published in Constantinople, is very progressive, energetic, and reliable, but sadly hampered by Turkish censorship. The Catholic Armenians also have their organ, a bi-weekly called the *Padger*. A large printing establishment is situated at the Convent of Barak; Smyrna also has several Armenian papers. Russia is the happy hunting-ground of the Armenian editor; the *Nor-Dar*, published at Odessa, has a large circulation and correspondents everywhere, but there are Armenian papers all over Russia. The most luxuriously got up is the *Arane*, a richly decorated periodical issued twice a year. Switzerland, Venice, Vienna, London, Paris, and New York all have their Armenian papers, which are also found all over the East Indian archipelago."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Alexandria Bomb Swindle.—Our readers will recollect that, during the German Emperor's trip to the Orient, the report of an anarchist conspiracy against his life was spread, and that he was to be murdered when he left the protection of his own people. Italian revolutionaries were mentioned as the conspirators, and the Anglo-Egyptian police discovered the plot. The Italian Government promised a rigorous investigation, which has revealed the fact that the whole affair was a fraud committed by the Egyptian police. The Italian authorities endeavor to obtain the punishment of the officials concerned in the matter, but the Egyptian courts are not anxious to act. The *Aegyptische Kurier*, Alexandria, says:

"The investigation has shown the following: An Arab appeared in the wine-shop of Ugo Parrini and asked permission to leave a box until he returned. An hour after—the box still stood where the Arab had placed it—the Italian vice-consul appeared with the police, and Parrini with a dozen other Italians were arrested upon the accusation of one Mario Bazzani, who had informed the consul that the box contained a bomb. The world resounded with the praise of the Egypian police, which had saved the life of the Emperor, until the truth was found out. We refrain from criticizing the action of the police. But any one desirous to see the effect of this incident upon British prestige need only read the Italian papers there. They contain a valuable collection of expressions which are the exact opposite to 'the ready letter-writer for lovers.'"

The paper points out that none of the cable agencies which spread this accusation against the national honor of Italy take the trouble to point out its groundlessness.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Russian View of the San Mun Bay Incident.—Italy's demand upon China for the cession or "lease" of San Mun Bay, carrying with it a sphere of influence and a stake in the future of the empire, has been adversely commented upon in the semi-official Russian press. Great Britain is accused of having instigated the aggressive move for an ulterior purpose. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* believes that the Chinese Foreign Office will exhaust all diplomatic means of resistance and yield in the end, but it does not congratulate Italy upon the acquisition. Colonial enterprises are not a luxury which Italy's financial condition renders wise, it says, and proceeds to make the following reflections:

"From considerable evidence it is reasonable to infer that Italy has been prompted by England throughout the negotiations, and it may be that there is a secret agreement for a transfer of the territory in question by Italy to her prompter. Examples of such transactions on the part of England are still fresh in the general recollection. The British press professes to enjoy the prospect of having Italy as a neighbor on Chinese territory, but this is open to doubt.

"From the standpoint of our interests in the empire, Italy's success must be advantageous rather than otherwise. Once more the Chinese Government will be shown how little reliance it can place in British assurances of sincere friendship and unselfish solicitude. Italy, too, will find much food for reflection regarding the value of British support. If she is still blind, events much nearer home than China may soon open her eyes to the perfidy of Albion."

This allusion has reference to the attitude of Great Britain toward the representation of the Vatican at the disarmament conference at The Hague. Italy declines to send delegates unless the Pope's representatives are excluded. She can not permit even a tacit recognition of the temporal pretensions and aspirations of the Vatican, and she expects the European powers to support her in the demand for the exclusion of the papal envoys. Russia wants Italy's participation in the conference, because of her membership in the Triple Alliance and for other reasons, and England is supposed to be indifferent if not actually favorable to the Vatican.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE MAN WHO CAN CARRY A MESSAGE TO GARCIA."

ELBERT HUBBARD, editor of that bristling little magazinelet called *The Philistine*, wrote for the March number an essay which had the effect of not only selling the entire edition within three days after its appearance, but of inspiring Mr. George Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, to order a new edition of half a million copies for free distribution. Mr. Hubbard took as his text "a fellow by the name of Rowan" who, at the outbreak of the late war, undertook to deliver a message from President McKinley to General Garcia, who was somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba—no one knew where. And Mr. Hubbard thus philosophizes:

"The point I wish to make is this: McKinley gave Rowan a letter to be delivered to Garcia; Rowan took the letter and did not ask, 'Where is he at?' By the Eternal! there is a man whose form should be cast in deathless bronze and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book-learning young men need, nor instruction about this and that, but a stiffening of the vertebræ which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, so act promptly, concentrate their energies; do the thing—'Carry a message to Garcia!'

"General Garcia is dead now, but there are other Garcias.

"No man, who has endeavored to carry out an enterprise where many hands were needed, but has been wellnigh appalled at times by the imbecility of the average man—the inability or unwillingness to concentrate on a thing and do it.

"Slip-shod assistance, foolish inattention, dowdy indifference, and half-hearted work seem the rule; and no man succeeds, unless by hook or crook, or threat, he forces or bribes other men to assist him; or mayhap, God in His goodness performs a miracle, and sends him an angel of light for an assistant. You, reader, put this matter to a test: You are sitting now in your office—six clerks are within call. Summon any one and make this request: 'Please look in the encyclopedia and make a brief memorandum for me concerning the life of Correggio.'

"Will the clerk quietly say, 'Yes, sir,' and go do the task?

"On your life he will not. He will look at you out of a fishy eye and ask one or more of the following questions:

"'Who was he?'

"'Which encyclopedia?'

"'Where is the encyclopedia?'

"'Was I hired for that?'

"'Don't you mean Bismarck?'

"'What's the matter with Charlie doing it?'

"'Is he dead?'

"'Is there any hurry?'

"'Shan't I bring you the book and let you look it up yourself?'

"'What do you want to know for?'

"And I will lay you ten to one that after you have answered the questions, and explained how to find the information, and why you want it, the clerk will go off and get one of the other clerks to help him try to find Garcia—and then come back and tell you there is no such man. Of course I may lose my bet, but, according to the law of average, I will not.

"Now if you are wise you will not bother to explain to your 'assistant' that Correggio is indexed under the C's, not in the K's, but you will smile sweetly and say, 'Never mind,' and go look it up yourself.

"And this incapacity for independent action, this moral stupidity, this infirmity of the will, this unwillingness to cheerfully catch hold and lift, are the things that put pure Socialism so far into the future. If men will not act for themselves, what will they do when the benefit of their effort is for all?

"My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the 'boss' is away, as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets 'laid off,' nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted; his kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town, and village—in every office, shop, store, and factory. The world cries out for such; he is needed, and needed badly—the man who can carry a message to Garcia."

THE worm will turn and the camel's back will break. Week after week we have seen whole pages of THE LITERARY DIGEST used bodily, translations, introductions, titles and all, as editorials in a *sunny* weekly published in Atlanta, and like the poet Henly under "The bludgeonings of fate," "we have not wept nor cried aloud." But when the same journal, in a recent issue, with seven of its eight editorials taken unchanged from THE LITERARY DIGEST, begins printing enthusiastic letters from its readers telling what magnificent editorials its editors are writing, we feel that we are justified in sighing audibly. One of those "editorials," by the way, was on "The Secret of Originality."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"The Literature of Christian Science Examined.'

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

As author of an article entitled "The Literature of Christian Science Examined," which originally appeared in *The Independent*, and was reproduced by you in your issue of January 28, I have received so many letters offering correction of my quotations from Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health" that I hope you will give me space for a few lines of explanation.

The quotations do appear in the only edition of the work I could procure at the time—the twenty-fifth—but are omitted in most later editions. The whole chapter, indeed, entitled "Wayside Hints" was suffered by Mrs. Eddy to drop out. In one case the correspondent discovered this for himself and wrote acknowledging the over-hastiness of his criticism; but he lives in a large city where numerous editions of the work are procurable.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, J. M. DIXON.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Weather and Stellar Influences.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In the March 4, 1899, edition of THE LITERARY DIGEST the following quotation is made from *The Monthly Weather Review*: "The least rational almanacs are those that pretend that the weather is controlled by planetary combinations and stellar influences, therefore such predictions are properly said to be based upon astrology."

The long-distance forecasts of weather given in Rev. Ire R. Hicks's almanac are based on "planetary combinations and stellar influence." The correctness of his forecasts for this month [March] are no more accurate than what observing persons in this region have verified for four or five years.

The following quotation can be found on pages 46 and 47 of the almanac for 1899, published in September or October, 1898:

"The first storm period of March will be central on the 4th, covering the 3d to 6th, with the moon at last quarter and south extreme. The mercury period holds over into this disturbance from February, most likely causing cloudy weather, with mist, snow, and sleet. A higher barometer with northwest wind and colder weather will follow areas of rain and snow across the country from west to east, on and touching the 4th to 6th. Change to much warmer, falling barometer, and general storm conditions will start in the west about the 9th, gaining in intensity as they go eastward during the 10th, 11th, and 12th. Moon being at perigee on the 9th, and both new and on the celestial equator on the 11th the magnetic and electric forces of our globe and atmosphere will reach a maximum of unrest and violent activity on and about that date. Seismic shocks in many parts of the earth will be most natural, rain-storms with thunder and lightning southward, turning to snow and probable blizzards northward, will be general, progressive order from west to east during the 10th to the 13th. Expect high barometer and sharp cold wave pressing close behind the storms. The Vulcan storm period, 15th to 18th, will bring high temperature, falling barometer, and more rain and snow as storm areas move normally from west to east across the country."

Such was the forecast made five months ago. What were the facts?

March 1, a beautiful day; March 2, cloudy; March 3, misty but not beyond atmospheric dulness; March 4, forenoon very dull, rain began falling shortly after midday, gradually turning to sleet and then to snow, which fell heavily during the night and until about noon of the 5th, accompanied in its later hours by a heavy wind which did not abate until some time Monday the 6th. The 7th and 8th were fine days, altho somewhat cloudy. Cloudiness, east wind, and consequent dampness characterized the 9th and 10th. On the 11th there was some mist; on the 12th a heavy snow fell in northern Michigan, completely blocking travel. In this vicinity there was a heavy gale with snow during the afternoon. The 13th and the 14th were cold with snow during the night of the latter. The 15th was a fine day. Early in the morning of the 16th there was a general thunderstorm, causing in several places damage to buildings and in at least one instance death. The 17th was threatening with in some places slight showers of rain and snow. During the night of the 17th and all forenoon of the 18th rain fell here, while in Michigan, in the Saginaw district, according to a report just received, the snow-fall has been the worst of the season.

Will any sane man have the temerity to say that such a forecast as quoted above, and such a condition of weather, are a mere coincidence? For three years I have compared Mr. Hicks's forecasts with the weather conditions in this vicinity, and have found a similar agreement with the present instance. The writer in the *Weather Review* can have hardly ceased hibernating, while science has been making rapid strides. In this section of the continent, the forecasts made by the United States weather bureau are not held in much esteem. They are more frequently wrong than right, while Hicks is generally correct. D. A. MAXWELL.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, March 18.

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"When you wish the latest styles, write to us."

Summer Suits $4.

OUR new Summer styles of Tailor-made Suits and Skirts are now ready. We will be pleased to mail *free* our latest Catalogue together with Supplement of new Summer Styles and a collection of samples of materials to select from. We keep no ready-made garments, but make everything to order, thus insuring the perfection of fit and finish.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

New Summer Suits, $4 up. (In Pique, Duck, Crash, Linen, Denim, etc.)

Tailor-Made Suits, $5 up. (In Venetians, Broadcloths, Cheviots, Serges, and all the new fabrics.)

Cloth Skirts, $4 up.
Bicycle Suits, $4 up.

Summer Skirts, $3 up.
Bicycle Skirts, $3 up.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. All orders filled promptly; a suit or skirt can be made in one day when necessary. We pay express charges everywhere. If, when writing, you will mention any particular kind or color of samples that you desire, it will afford us pleasure to send you exactly what you wish. Write to-day for Catalogue and samples; we will send them to you *free* by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York City.

Dainty Dishes.

Are made from Sanitas Nut Foods. We send free a booklet giving 60 recipes for preparing appetizing, wholesome, delicious, dishes from these foods.

They are made by a unique process from choice selected, carefully blanched, sterilized and pre-digested nut meats, in many ways to suit all tastes; relished by athlete, invalid, and brain worker.

In wasting diseases, puny children's poorly nourished infants, and feeble invalids, Bromose is more valuable than cod-liver oil and similar preparations.

For 25 cents (just enough to pay postage) we send free eight samples of nut foods.

Sanitas Nut Food Co., Lim.,
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BATTLE CREEK, - - MICH.

"CUSHING" IN A NUTSHELL.

This is the handiest book on Parliamentary law ever made.

Added to the book are a Model Constitution and set of By-Laws, so drafted that they may be modified to suit any character of organization. Size, 4¾ x 2½ inches. Bound in flexible cloth, **25 cts.**; Russia leather, **35 cts.**, postpaid.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A series of tables of statistics showing our trade with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines since the beginning of the war with Spain has been issued by the War Department.

The returns for February show an increase of imports from the islands into this country amounting to $374,408, and a corresponding increase of exports from the United States to the islands of $693,269, as compared with the same month a year ago. The trade of the United States with the Philippines, it is said, begins to show the natural growth due to the direction of the earnest attention of American exporters to the archipelago. While the exports from our ports to the Philippine Islands for February of last year only amounted to $1,907, for the same month this year they are more than nine times as much, being $19,529. For the eight months ended with February 28, 1898, they were only $59,235, while for the corresponding period of the present fiscal year they show a gain of nearly 70 per cent., reaching $117,021. Our direct importations from Manila for February were $277,033, a gain of nearly 50 per cent. over the same month last year. Notwithstanding the decline of imports into the United States from the Philippines during the months of active warfare, the imports for the eight months preceding March reached $2,641,175, as compared with $2,102,889 for a similar period the year before. Our trade with Puerto Rico likewise shows an excess of imports over exports to that island. For the eight months of the fiscal year the imports from Puerto Rico to the United States gained $60,004 in value over former years, being $585,884, against $525,884. Of this gain more than one half was in the month of February, when the imports of 1899 reached $124,618, against $89,186 for 1898. The trade balance between this country and Puerto Rico is now in favor of our exporters, as for the same month the exports were $267,619, or $170,545 in excess of those of 1898. For the eight months of the fiscal year the exports amounted to $1,326,596, a gain of $12,596, developed regardless of the several months when the ports of the island were closed to our wares and merchandise. Trade with Cuba has been in the past several times as large as our trade with Puerto Rico and the Philippines combined, and now is already showing wonderful gains over the older figures. A year ago in February, before the war, we imported from the Island of Cuba goods valued at $2,059,729, while for the same month of the current year the figures were $2,307,940. For the period of July 1, 1898, to February 28, 1899, the total imports to United States ports from Cuba were $9,178,000 against $6,413,028 for the like period a year earlier. This increase of more than $2,750,000 mainly occurred during the last several months when the crops were being shipped. The exports to Cuba have also prospered, those of January and February showing an increase of over $1,000,000 in value. For February, 1898, the merchandise exported from this country to Cuba was valued at $1,166,744, while for the same four weeks of 1899 the figures were $1,670,840. The aggregate worth of the exports from the first of last July to the end of February is given at $10,142,949, an increase of 33 per cent. over the preceding year.

La Revue Diplomatique, the organ of the French diplomatic and consular service, contains, in its number for January 29, an article on the United States consular service, which may be of interest to American readers. It says in part:

"The Americans are practical men, and their instinct for business is marvelous. Nothing is more characteristic in this respect than the organization of their consular corps. The consular service of the United States is a remarkable instrument of expansion. It is unique and resembles none other. Its duty is that of a sort of bureau of

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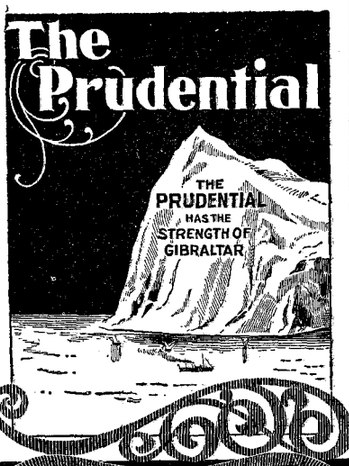
It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves, and makes exertion easy.

The Prudential



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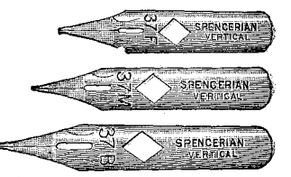
Spencerian Pens
New Series No. 37.

See That Hole?



That is for inserting a pointed instrument to eject the pen from the holder, and to prevent the ink from flowing back on the pen and soiling the fingers.

Samples on receipt of return postage. **Ask for Vertical No. 37.**

Spencerian Pen Company
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information at the expense of the state. It is recruited principally from journalists, who carry into their official career the trained instinct of observation, the quick grasp of passing events which belong to their former profession. They remain in close and sympathetic touch with their former readers. Their letters, which their colleagues reprint, have the familiarity of an interview. They describe how their family enjoy their new residence, whether their house has an exotic character, and the following Sunday supplement reproduces it with photographs. They address their reports to the Government, but they know that, as soon as they are received, the press will reprint them and that the whole country will derive advantage from them. . . .

"The American consul does not understand that he has a commercial situation to maintain, but always a commercial situation to conquer. His ingenuity is exercised to invent and find new markets, and in his study of ways and means he descends to the most minute details.

"For instance, the Americans have wheat to sell. The consul at Amoy proposes to import it into China. But the Chinese do not eat wheat. They must then be taught to eat it. It is noticed that the Chinese 'gargoutiers '(cooks) form associations in which they readily copy or imitate each other. The consul suggests that some dozens of these be selected, wheat given them gratis, and they be taught to make a few cheap, simple dishes. The fashion would spread rapidly among the restaurants and from there to the families. Here is an instance of imagination and, at the same time, of practical good sense. The Americans do not lack a certain sentimentality in business. Last year at Caracas, they offered to the President a banquet where were served only dishes prepared from products of American origin. Enterprising and ingenious in the new countries, it is above all in Europe that the consuls of the United States are active and aggressive. Despite their colonial conquests, the Americans have comprehended that the real struggle remains in the old markets; that there are great fields to be cultivated; that there especially is the hard school which will force them to manufacture and sell better than all others."

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
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FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

Pale, Thin, Delicate people get vigorous and increase in weight from the use of

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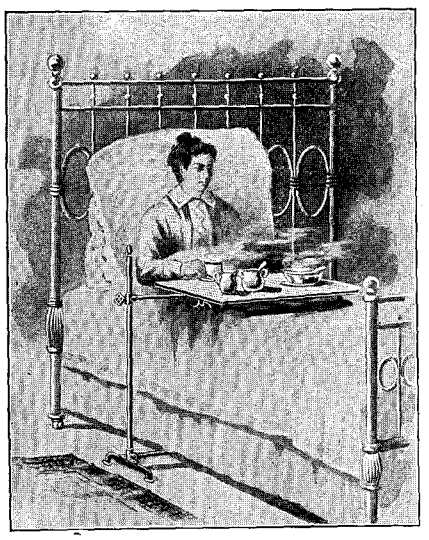
A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

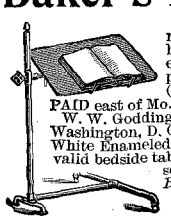
It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in milk, water, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Pamphlets mailed by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 40 Stone St., New York City, selling agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.



Baker's Bedside Table.



Adjustable for serving meals or for reading, writing, etc. Does not touch the bed. IN FOUR STYLES: Black enameled, $4; white enameled, $4.50; nickel-plated, $6.50; antique copper-plated (very handsome), $7. FREIGHT PREPAID east of Mo. River and north of North Carolina.

W. W. Godding, M.D., Supt. Government Hospital at Washington, D. C., writes: "Please ship us four dozen White Enameled Bedside Tables. They are the best invalid bedside tables we have found, and we have tried several kinds." *Interesting booklet free, Be sure to send for it.*

J. R. BAKER & SONS CO., 35 Wayne St., Kendallville, Ind.

Current Events.

Monday, April 10.

—The **report of Gen. H. G. Otis** on the operations of his command in the Philippines is made public.

—General **Lawton captures the town of Santa Cruz.**

—The **trial of ex-Senator Quay,** on the charge of conspiracy in the use of public funds, begins in Philadelphia.

—Six men are killed and nine wounded in a **riot between black and white miners** at Pana, Ill.

—Frank H. Croker, son of Richard Croker, and

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES For the Throat
The Public Speaker's Friend.
John I. Brown & Son, Boston.

Value of Unremitting Advertising.

A well-known member of a New York publishing house, in an interesting talk on advertising matters, recently told the following incident:

"I went to the Riviera last winter, and on the homeward passage, I suddenly thought of passing the rock of Gibraltar. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and quite a party of Americans gathered on the deck to see if the fortress really did look like The Prudential advertisement. We got a splendid view, and the illustration in the advertisement is very like the real thing. We were all a little disappointed, however, that we didn't see 'The Prudential has the Strength of Gibraltar' on the side of the rock, but I presume Her Majesty's Government objected.

Doubtless The Prudential Insurance Company has never requested such permission, but it is evident that the rock and its world-famed fortress has been of vast benefit to that Company in its extensive advertising operations.

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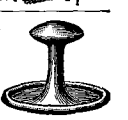

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Chief of Police Devery, testify before the **Mazet investigating committee.**

—Bartlett Tripp, ex-Minister to Austria, is appointed to represent the United States on the **Samoan joint high commission.**

—Sir Julian Pauncefort and H. Howard, British minister at The Hague, are appointed delegates to the **Czar's peace conference.**

Tuesday, April 11.

—**Ratifications of the peace treaty** are exchanged at the White House by President McKinley and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador acting for Spain; Bellamy Storer is selected United States minister to Spain.

—General **Shafter testifies** before the army beef court of inquiry.

—The Cabinet discusses an elaborate plan presented by General Brooke for **credit extension in Cuba.**

Wednesday, April 12.

—As the result of **an ambush by the adherents of Mataafa,** near Apia, three American officers and one English officer and three English sailors are killed.

What is Diastase?

The medical press has been giving much space lately to a new digestive principle which is remarkable for its action on starch foods (vegetables, cereals, fruits, breadstuffs), and for its efficiency in curing the commonest and most obstinate form of dyspepsia, namely, amylaceous (or starchy) indigestion.

This principle is Taka-Diastase, the invention of a Japanese chemist, Mr. Jokichi Takamine. Now a diastase is a preparation that digests starchy foods; but heretofore while we had perfected pepsin and pancreatin, which are efficient in digesting meats and albumens, there was no good diastase—in other words, the commonest form of indigestion was hardest to cure, and all for lack of a good remedy.

This being the case, it is easy to understand why such authoritative medical papers as the London *Lancet* and the New York *Medical Times* have spoken in praise of Taka-Diastase in terms that can hardly be strengthened. Taka-Diastase cures starchy indigestion. The only form in which it is offered to the general public is as Kaskola Tablets, in which it is combined with pepsin, pancreatin, and other stomach stimulants of long recognized value. The Tablets are accomplishing remarkable results, and so great is the confidence of their manufacturers, the P. L. Abbey Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., that they send any reader of this paper a fifty-cent box free, on condition that, if they give benefit, the price shall be mailed to the makers within two weeks. If no benefit is given, no charge will be made.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM...

A prominent physician writes:

DEAR SIRS:—Replying to yours on the use of TARTARLITHINE as a remedy in the treatment of gout, I will say that I have used it in the treatment of about a dozen cases with results that are a little less than wonderful. The characteristic feature of its action is the rapidity with which patients improve under its use. An improvement is noticeable within 24 hours. One of the most striking cases was that of a physician suffering from gout, muscular rheumatism and frequent bilious headaches. I prescribed Tartarlithine, and in one week there was absolute disappearance of all of the uric acid manifestations. The nervous irritability disappeared, and he stated that he had done the best week's work which he had accompliished in years.

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—General **Wheaton drives back the Filipinos** from the north of Manila, and captures a fleet from the Santa Cruz River.

Thursday, April 13.

—Baron von Sternberg, first Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, is appointed **Germany's representative on the Samoan joint high commission.**

—The **funeral of Justice Stephen J. Field** takes place in Washington.

—The **"ten-dollar" Tammany dinner** in honor of Jefferson's birthday is given in New York.

—The **Cuban army rolls** are given to General Brooke, and General Gomez is appointed Cuban representative in the negotiations.

—The **cruiser *Raleigh* leaves Bermuda** for New York.

Friday, April 14.

—Secretary **Alger returns from his trip** to Cuba and Puerto Rico; he declares that he will not resign until his full term is completed.

—The Secretary of State directs **United States consuls to Spain,** who were obliged to leave on account of the war, to return to their posts.

—Rear-Admiral W. S. **Schley is assigned to duty** as a member of the Naval Examining Board in Washington.

—The **Cuban muster rolls** show 48,000 names.

Saturday, April 15.

—The State Department informs the Spanish Government that the United States is ready to pay the **$20,000,000 indemnity for the Philippines.**

—Lawrence Townsend, present United States minister to Portugal, is **appointed minister to Belgium** to succeed Bellamy Storer.

—The **dollar dinner of the Chicago platform Democrats** in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson is held in New York City.

—The Duke of Arcos is to be appointed **Spanish minister to Washington.**

—Germany appoints two commissioners to examine into the affairs of **life insurance companies** in this country.

Sunday, April 16.

—The **cruiser *Raleigh* sails up the Hudson River** and is enthusiastically received.

—The **Spanish Government creates consulates** at Havana, Manila, Iloilo, San Juan (Puerto Rico), and Cienfuegos.

—**Two German war-ships** are despatched to Samoa.

The lamp-chimney Index is worth some dollars a year to you — free.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

All's Not Good that's White.

It is surprising how many people, in buying flour, are influenced by the color. If it be perfectly white it seems to them a perfect food. False reasoning. You might as well search for white beefsteak. The color is due to the very life-principle which is the value of both. The Franklin Mills Co., at Lockport, New York, are placing on the market a whole-wheat flour which is as much more nourishing than the "beautiful white flour" as good, red, juicy beef is than a piece of washed-out, bloodless meat. You will not only be interested but profited by sending to the company at the above address for their booklet on the subject. It is entirely free, and it will certainly give you new and logical ideas on this most staple of foods.

THE pen is said to be mightier than the sword but how mightily useless it is without the aid of ink.

The mightiness of both pen and user is mightily increased by using **good** ink.

There is none better than

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It would give us pleasure to send to such readers of this paper as are interested, a pamphlet showing the strength-saving value of ball bearings in typewriters.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

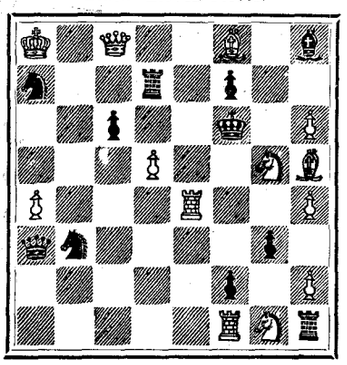
Problem 373.

A Wonderful Piece of Work.

BY "ISAAC."

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 367.

Key-move, Q—B 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N.C.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; C. Porter, Lamberton, Minn.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Green Bay, Wis.; J. L. Knerr, Fort Collins, Colo.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; W. H. Rowan, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; N. H. Pitman, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Neb.; Dr. H. H. Dwyer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; A. Kremer, Alexandria, Va.; J. S., New Ulm, Minn.; Dr. G. W. Smith-Vaniz, Canton, Miss.; the Rev. Canon Coombes, Winnipeg, Man.; L. Norwood, Georgetown, Tex.; Sinbad the Sailor, Auburndale, Mass.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala.; M. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; P. J. Worman, Dayton, O.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; Dr. J. N. McCartney, Sims City, Ia.; D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans; J. A. Nicholson, Dover, Del.

Comments: "Ingenious, but easy"—M. W. H.; "Ingenious, rather than difficult or brilliant"—H. W. B.; "An elegant adaption of the old motto—the immolation of the Queen"—I. W. B.; "Very clever work"—F. H. J.; "Short and sweet"—C. F. P.; "A little beauty"—R. M. C.; "A timely sacrifice"—C. R. O.; "A remarkable combination"—J. G. L.; "It seems impossible to overcome so many obstacles"—F. M. M.; "Prosaic"—W. W.; "Good; the Bishops wrought well and beautifully"—A K.; "Cute but easy"—C. F.; "Pretty and difficult"—H. W. F.; "A beautiful piece of strategy"—N. H. P.; "Push and dash"—H. H. D.; "A fine Queen-sacrifice"—J. S.; "Very tricky key-move"—S. S.; "One of the best."—D. W. W.; "After a great deal of hard work"—J. A. N.

No. 368.

1. Q—R 3	2. Kt—Q 7, ch	3. B—K 5, mate
K x R	K x P (must)	
1.	2. Kt—Q 5 ch	3. Q—K 7, mate
K—K 6	K x B	
	2.	B—Q 4, mate
	K—B 7	
1.	2. Q—R 6	Kt—Q 7, mate
P—Kt 5	K x R	

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. F. P., R. M. C., C. R. O., C. D. S., J. G. L., F. M. M., W. W., A. K., C. P., L. A. L. M., J. L. K., G. P., D. W. W.

Comments: "Fine problem; but hardly brilliant and not at all difficult"—M. W. H.; "Beautiful key, superb variations"—H. W. B.; "Has nearly all the qualities of a perfect problem"—I. W. B.; "Elegant and chaste"—F. H. J.; "Fine problem" R. M. C.; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Not so difficult, but variations interesting"—C. D. S.: "Of great beauty"—J. G. L.; "In the language of base-ball, the Queen covers a great deal of ground"—F. M. M.; "Every mate a beauty, as bright as spring. Its simplicity but adds to its grace"—W. W.; "Simply great"—A. K.; "Fine in every respect. A tough nut, too"—L. A. L. M.; "A beautiful example of the blind problematist's wonderful gift"—D. W. W.

ERRATA.

In Problem 369, the black Pawn on White's Q 3 should be a white P. It is a little curious that this problem was published as we gave it in *The B. C. M.*, and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. The Chess-editor of *The Times-Democrat* calls attention to the fact that this problem, when published originally in *La Stratégie* (1882), was given with two white Queens. "Is there a fatality about certain problem diagrams?"

In 370, the black Pawn on K R 6 should be on K R 3. Our diagram was an exact reproduction of one published in a Chess periodical of world-wide reputation. Your Editor solved (?) it, or thought he did, with this unsound position. "Such is life," as Miron says,—"Chess-life, at any rate."

The International Cable Match.

SECOND TABLE.

Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER. U. S. *White.*	ATKINS, England. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	ATKINS. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 Q—Kt 3	P—R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 P—K R 4	P—B 4
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	25 P x Kt P	BP x Kt P
4 B—R 4	P—Q 3	26 P x P	P x P
5 P—B 3	P—K Kt 3	27 Q—B 2	R—B sq
6 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	28 R—Q sq	R—K B 3
7 Castles	B—Kt 2	29 R—Q 5	K R—Q B 3
8 P x P	Kt x P	30 B—Kt sq	B—B 2
9 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	31 R—Q 2	B—K 4
10 P—K B 4	B—Kt 2	32 K R—Q sq	B—Kt sq
11 B—K 3	Kt—K 2	33 P—Kt 3	B—K 4
12 Kt—Q 2	P—Q Kt 4	34 K—Kt 2	Q—B 3
13 B—Q B 2	Kt—Q B 3	35 R—Q 7	B—Kt sq
14 Kt—B 3	Q—K 2	36 Q—Q 2	Q—K 4
15 Q—Q 2	Q R—Q sq	37 R—Q 8 ch	K—Kt 2
16 Q R-K sq	B—K 3	38 B—K B 2	R x R
17 P—Q Kt 3	P—B 3	39 Q x R	B—Q 3
18 P—B 5	B—B 2	40 Q—Q 7	R—Kt 3
19 Q—B 2	Castles	41 P—Q Kt 4	B—B sq
20 Q—R 4	B—K sq	42 P x P	B x P
21 Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	43 R—Q 5	Q—Kt 7
22 P x Kt	P—Kt 4	44 R x B	Q x B

And White announces a mate in 7 moves.

THIRD TABLE.

Ruy Lopez.

LAWRENCE. England. *White.*	BARRY. U. S. *Black.*	LAWRENCE. *White.*	BARRY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	26 Kt x Q	R x R
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	27 Kt x R	R—K sq
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	28 K—B sq	K—B 2
4 Castles	Kt x P	29 Kt—Kt sq	R x R
5 R—K sq	Kt—Q 3	30 K x R	B—B 3
6 Kt x P	B—K 2	31 P—B 4	K—K 2
7 B—Q 3	Kt x Kt	32 Kt—B 3	B—K 3
8 R x Kt	Castles	33 K—K 2	K—Q 3
9 Kt—B 3	P—Q B 3	34 B—B 2	K—B 4
10 P—Q Kt 3	Kt—K sq	35 K—Q 3	P—Q R 4
11 B—Kt 2	B—B 3	36 B—Q sq	P—Q Kt 4
12 R—K sq	P—Q 4	37 P x P	P x P
13 Q—B 3	B—K 3	38 K—B 2	P—Q R 5
14 R—K 2	Q—Q 2	39 P—Q 3	K—Kt 5
15 P—K R 3	Kt—Q 3	40 K—Kt 2	P—R 6 ch
16 QR—K sq	K R—K sq	41 K—B 2	K—B 4
17 Q—R 5	P—K Kt 3	42 K—Q 2	B—Q sq
18 Q—B 3	B—Kt 2	43 K—K 2	B—R 4
19 B—R 3	P—K B 4	44 B—B 2	B—Q 4
20 B x Kt	Q x B	45 P—K Kt 4	K—Kt 5
21 Kt—Q sq	B—Q 2	46 Kt x P	B—Kt 3
22 Kt—K 3	R—K B sq	47 Kt—B 3	B x Kt ch
23 P—Q B 4	P—Q 5	48 K x B	K—B 6
24 Kt—B sq	Q R—K sq	49 B—Q sq	K—Kt 7
25 Q—Kt 3	Q x Q	50 K—K 2	K x R P
		Resigns.	

Widespread Interest in Chess.

There is a notion, received by very many persons, that Chess is restricted to the favored few. We referred to the fact that in the list of solvers of a recent problem twenty-two States were represented. The fact is, that our solvers are found in nearly every State in the Union. They are not only professional men—clergymen, professors in colleges, lawyers, physicians, musicians—but also men in business life—bank cashiers, merchants, florists, clerks. Mr. Pillsbury, in his exhibition-tour, found Chess-players everywhere. "In towns where it would not be expected that Chess would have many votaries, there has been no difficulty in arranging simultaneous exhibitions with twenty or thirty boards, . . . with crowds of interested on-lookers. In the cities it has not been possible to accommodate the crowds comfortably." There is a "boom" in Chess. THE LITERARY DIGEST in a modest way has been helping along the good work. We receive very many letters from out-of-the-way towns, from far-distant villages, telling us of persons beginning to play Chess, the formation of small Chess-clubs, because of the interest created by our Chess-Department. Hardly a day passes that we do not receive letters asking for information concerning Chess-books. Let the good work go on.

Janowsky and Showalter.

The American and the Frenchman have played three matches: the first was won by Janowski, and the other two, of five and seven games, by Showalter. They have agreed to play a contest of ten games up for $1,000 a side, the match to come off in this city next fall.

Chess Champions.

Some time ago we published a list of the Chess-champions of the world. In this list the name of the champion of champions—Paul Morphy—does not appear. While Mr Morphy was undoubtedly the greatest player of his time, yet he never was the Champion of the World. While he vanquished Prof. Anderssen, he did not play a match with him or with any one for championship honors.

Chess-Nuts.

During his recent visit to Moscow, Lasker played 133 games. Of these he won 102, lost 9, and drew 19, while three games were left unfinished.

A most valuable addition to Chess-literature is "The Book of the Vienna International Tourney of 1898," published in German. It is a folio volume of 350 pages, edited by the editors of the *Weiner Schachzeitung*, Fänaüch, Halprin, and Marco.

We have received announcement that "The *B. C. M.* Guide to the Openings" is now ready. We referred to this some time ago, and do not apologize for doing so again, inasmuch as we believe that many of our readers, to judge from letters of inquiry, need this book. Twelve popular openings are illustrated by 178 games. The treatment of the openings by actual play is most instructive and helpful.

We received recently, a very interesting letter from the State of Washington in which the writer tells us that there are "vigorous" Chess-clubs in Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane. The Seattle club is the most active, and it has played matches with San Francisco and Victoria, B. C. There is a local tournament now in progress, and arrangements are making for a State tournament during the year. We would like to receive any Chess information from other points.

Commenting on Mr. Franklin B. Young's statement that "the simple interpretation of Major Tactics is that you can creep up behind a man's back while he is not looking, and before he can move and while he is utterly defenseless, you off with his head," *The B. M. C.*, says: "Boil this down, and you get the mummer's famous lines:

'I have a way his goose o' cookin',
Stab him in the back when he ain't a-lookin'!'"

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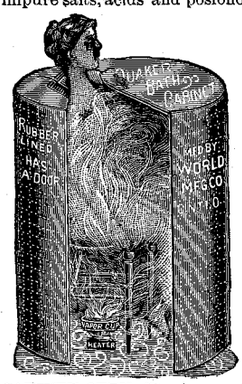
Clouds of hot vapor or medicated vapor surround the entire body, opening the millions of sweat pores, causing profuse perspiration, drawing out of the system all impure salts, acids and posionous matter,



CABINET OPEN—Step in or out

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which, if retained, over work the heart, kidneys, lungs and skin, causing disease, fevers, debility and sluggishness.

Astonishing is the improvement in health, feelings and complexion by the use of this Cabinet, and it seems to us that the long-sought-for natural method of curing and preventing disease without medicine has certainly been found.

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Since this invention bathtubs have been discarded, for it gives a better bath for all cleansing purposes than soap and water, and, as there are millions of homes without bathing facilities, it seems this would be a good article for our readers to take the agency for.

Thousands of remarkable letters have been written the inventors, and to our knowledge persons who were full of drugs and nostrums, and have been given up to die, have been restored to perfect, robust health, to the astonishment of their friends and physicians.

E. L. Eaton, M.D., of Topeka, Kan., gave up his practice, because, he said, he could do more good for humanity with this Cabinet than his medicines, and has already sold more than 600 of them. Congressman John J. Lentz, Mrs. Senator Douglas, Rev. R. E. Peale, Una, S. C.; Rev. Samuel Cooper, John T. Brown, editor of the Christian Guide, and a host of our most eminent people recommend it.

J. A. Hagan, Richfield, Mo., afflicted 15 years with rheumatism in its worst form, was cured in 6 days. L. B. Westbrook, Newton, Ia., afflicted 45 years, was cured in 3 weeks of catarrh, asthma, heart and kidney trouble. O. P. Freeman, Sparta, O., afflicted 17 years, unable to walk, was cured of kidney troubles, piles and rheumatism. A prominent citizen of Elwood, Ind., E. Veher, was cured of a serious case of obesity. A lady in Maysville, Mo., Mrs. L. Coen, was cured of woman's troubles, and recommends it to all suffering ladies.

We find this is a genuine Cabinet, with a door, handsomely and durably made of best materials, rubber lined, has a steel frame, and should certainly last a lifetime.

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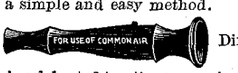

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